

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1915.

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(18th YEAR OF ISSUE.)

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE.—Before the year 1886 no regular annual record of the work of the Board was published. (In the year 1871, however, and again in the years 1876 and 1877, the Chairman of the Board issued a report of the nature of an annual report, with some statistics.) For the years between 1886 and 1897, both inclusive, the Chairman of the Board issued an annual report and the Statistical Committee also issued a report, each separately. These reports may, together, be taken as the reports of the Board for those years.

For the year 1898, and for subsequent years, an annual report of the Board, and so called, has been issued, consisting of a summary of the work of the Board for the year, the reports of the several standing committees, and the report of the Statistical Committee. The reports for the four years 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901 were issued in two volumes: vol. I. containing the report of the Board and the reports of the standing committees, except that of the Statistical Committee, which itself formed vol. II. The report for the year 1902 commenced a new series in one volume, bound in cloth and furnished with an index. The reports are sold to the public at 5s. a copy, in one volume or two as the case may be.

The separate reports of the Chairman of the Board above referred to and the first report of the Statistical Committee (1886) were of foolscap size; all the remainder are of the size of this volume.

In the report for 1888 a spot map showing smallpox admissions was included. In the report for 1889 spot maps showing admissions of all diseases to the Board's hospitals were included. In the report for 1890 were included spot maps of notifications also. In the reports for 1891 to 1902 spot maps of notifications but not of admissions were included. In the reports for 1903 to 1905 spot maps of notifications of smallpox and typhus cases only are included.

The following reports are nearly or wholly out of print:—The reports issued in 1871, 1876, and 1877. The report of the Statistical Committee for 1886. The report of the Board (two vols.) for 1900. (For this year—1900—however, all those parts of the report which referred to infectious diseases have been collected and separately printed, and copies may still be obtained. For the years 1899 and 1900 a somewhat similar collection was made as regards the imbecile asylums, and copies may still be obtained.)

From the years of the opening of the several institutions to 1885, annual reports of the medical superintendents, with statistics, and, in some cases, reports by the committees of management, were issued separately, and copies of many of them may still be had.

The annual reports of the Captain-Superintendent and Committee of the training ship Exmouth may be obtained in a separate form from 1877; the reports of the Children's Committee from 1898; the reports of the Ambulance Committee from 1884 to 1897; and the reports of the Finance Committee from 1900 to 1907.

On account of the European War, the report for 1915 consists of a small volume sewn in paper covers, without charts—preceding volumes having consisted of about 260 pages, with charts and tables, bound in full cloth.

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ANNUAL REPORT.

REVIEW FOR THE YEAR.

1. This volume is considerably smaller in size than those issued in recent years. It consists of a review of the work of the year ended December, 1915, together with the more important financial and statistical tables. The reduction in bulk has been effected by omitting all reports of the committees and of the medical superintendents, the medical supplement, the charts, and the less important tables. It is believed, however, that the volume will not fall far behind its predecessors in practical usefulness, notwithstanding its reduction in size, for all matters of importance are noted in this review, and all figures of permanent interest in the tables, the continuity of which has been carefully preserved. The review is more restricted in scope than in previous years, and refrains from discussing questions which can as well, or perhaps better, be dealt with on a future occasion, such, for example, as the position of the Board in regard to sanatoria, a question which has figured largely in recent reports.

The smaller size of the report is due partly to economical considerations, and partly to the difficulty of accumulating, with the Board's largely reduced staff, the usual material in time for issue during the year.

I. STAFF.

**Recruits for
the war.**

2. The questions forced on the Board's attention by the war have overshadowed all others, and in the forefront stand the questions to which the call of His Majesty the King for recruits has given rise. The centre of interest has thus shifted from considerations as to the welfare of patients under the Board's care, to considerations as to the position now,

and after the war, of staff who have joined the colours, and as to the best way of keeping the work of the Board at its customary high level in their absence.

At the beginning of the war the Board had in its employ about 2,100 men permanent and temporary, of all ages; at the end of the year there were only 778 of military age left. Practically all these presented themselves for attestation under Lord Derby's scheme, and 231 were found medically unfit. Of those passed into the Army Reserve, it will be necessary to obtain exemption for rather more than 100 of the older men, and when the remainder are called up the Board will have released for war service in one form or another about 93 per cent. of its male employees of military age and fitness. Naturally the difficulties inherent in such a wholesale release of trained men have consumed much time in settlement, and many problems are still unsolved, especially those of securing adequate account-keepers, of men competent to look after the Board's valuable engineering plant, and of ambulance drivers, which latter topic is referred to in paragraph 28.

In order to assist in releasing members of the staff for the forces, the chairmen of the several standing committees made a thorough investigation in the early part of the year as to possibilities in this matter, and as a result it was decided to reduce to the absolute minimum all work in which the engineering and artisan staffs were concerned, and to postpone all such work except that for the proper conservation of the fabric. The facilities for enlisting given to the attendants and other staff of the asylums and hospitals rendered a good deal of reorganization necessary, but it has not been found possible to keep an adequate staff in many cases, particularly in the workshops at the Darenth Industrial Colony, where patients are employed, and the work is suffering accordingly.

Among the general expedients adopted have been the employment of women to do men's work where possible; of married men where single men had been before employed; and of aged or infirm men for certain classes of work; and where none of these could come into operation, of redistributing the work, of reducing other work, and of leaving some undone altogether.

It may be noted in this place that distinctions have been gained in the war by several of the Board's employees, of which an account will be given in a future report.

**Extra cost of
staff contin-
gent on
recruiting.**

3. The conditions under which the Board's employees have joined the forces were set out in the last annual report, and the extra expenditure there indicated (*i.e.*, the continued allowance to all such employees of their full civil pay, less naval or military pay)

now amounts to more than £30,000 a year, and will probably increase. Those conditions were during the year extended to men who under sanction volunteered for work in munition factories.

War bonus. 4. But another source of expenditure has arisen through the demand on the part of those who remain for some contribution towards the increased cost of living. The scheme which the Board adopted was that married men in receipt of less than 30s. a week should receive 3s. a week extra (an allowance popularly known as the "war bonus"), and that married men in receipt of sums between 31s. and 40s. a week should receive an allowance on a sliding scale, but so arranged that the allowance stops at employees in receipt of 40s. or upwards. This allowance was not made to married men only, it was also awarded, in whole or in part, to those who could show that their responsibilities were of a like nature, and the sums awarded under these arrangements amount to about £6,000 a year.

Institution staff. 5. Apart from special questions raised by the war, the general questions connected with the government of a staff of about 7,000 persons have necessarily given rise to many problems. The formation of associations of employees and the growing solidarity of labour have made it clear to the Board that all general questions respecting employees should be considered by one committee only, instead of by several committees, each concerned with only one matter, or with one group of employees. Accordingly, in the early part of 1915, the Board referred to the General Purposes Committee (who in turn referred to a sub-committee—the Institution Staff Sub-Committee, appointed for the purpose—of a thoroughly representative character) all questions affecting institution employees as a whole, *i.e.*, wages scales, rations scales, uniform scales, staff regulations, administration of the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the National Insurance Act, besides such questions as sick leave and sick pay, hours of duty, leave of absence, and similar questions. These matters form together a subject of no small magnitude, not only on account of the expenditure involved, but on account of the number of employees concerned, of which a classified list will be found in Table iv.

These employees are scattered over some 60 institutions, varying in size from an asylum of 2,000 beds, to a children's home of 120 or thereabouts. It is not proposed here to set forth the work which the Institution Staff Sub-Committee have done. Some account may be looked for hereafter.

Cost of the staff.

6. The annual cost of the staff may be taken at £478,552, some details of which are given in Table VII. The superannuation allowances awarded to 329 employees amounted to £15,012. The deductions made during the year under the Superannuation Acts from the pay of employees on the books amounted to about £8,500.

II. WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAR.

The work of the Board in connection with the war has not been confined to facilitating recruiting in the ranks of their staff, but has included the care of Belgian refugees and the provision of hospitals for sick and wounded soldiers.

War refugees. 7. The task of caring for war refugees from Belgium was to a large extent dealt with in the last report, and further comment on the completion of the work will be made at a later date.

All the Refuges, to which reference was made in the last report, remained open at the beginning of the year, but owing to the decrease in the number of refugees arriving in this country, the Alexandra Palace, through which more than 32,000 refugees had passed, was closed at the end of March, and the St. Marylebone Casual Ward, which had been used for those inmates who could not be dealt with satisfactorily in larger institutions, in October.

At the Edmonton Refuge and Millfield House, both at Edmonton, which are under the control of one superintendent, and where the inmates remain rather longer than at the other Refuges, workshops were opened early in the year for wood chopping, boot making and repairing, tailoring and needlework. In addition, the whole of the somewhat extensive grounds have been placed under cultivation and schools have been started for the children.

St. Anne's Home, Streatham Hill, which accommodated at the beginning of the year civilian refugees, was later used for *réformé* soldiers and conscripts for the Belgian army. The Hackney Wick Refuge remained in use during the year for the families of refugees suffering from infectious disease. Some statistics are given in Table v.

The following paragraphs, which are from the pen of the officer-in-charge of Earl's Court, give some record of the work done there during the year :—

(1) The Earl's Court Exhibition premises were taken over by the Government on 15 October, 1914, the day after the summer exhibition of 1914 was closed. A few of the halls were hastily cleared of the exhibition paraphernalia, and the first night some 1,377 refugees were received. After this there was a short lull, following the fall of Ostend, and pending new arrangements for the transport of refugees from Holland. This breathing space was utilised for taking in hand the fitting up of large numbers of buildings of all shapes and sizes, from the Empress Theatre, in which, under a single span roof, were placed dining-tables for nearly 4,000 and 1,400 beds, one thousand of them being on the great galleries from which the seats were removed, to little side-show halls into which 30 beds were squeezed with difficulty. These buildings were spread over some 30 acres intersected by two railways—the three island sites being connected by long covered bridges, one of which was, as a last resort, pressed into service to hold 300 beds. The various structures were largely added to by improvised extensions, colonnaded arcades were filled in, open bars and switchback railway stations were given fronts and sides, rifle ranges were floored and repaired, rooms were built in odd corners, and long corridors partitioned along their length, and by these means 4,000 beds were put down by the middle of January.

(2) Early in November, 1914, admissions were again in full swing, and by the end of the year 15,024 persons had been dealt with. The first six weeks of 1915 proved exceptionally busy, another 12,000 refugees arriving during that time. Almost everything else was perforce put aside at this juncture, to meet the demand for beds, and the necessity for passing the largest number of refugees through the camp as quickly as possible, and apart from feeding, housing and clothing the population, not much could be attempted. A church was opened, with daily services, and a large ball-room was converted into a concert-hall, in which excellent concerts were given nightly to audiences of over 1,000. The opening of the submarine campaign in the North Sea led to temporary cessations of transport more or less coincident with its severity, and thereafter the demands upon the accommodation of Earl's Court Camp were never again so large or urgent.

(3) Already the seeds of much good work on the social side had been sown in such out-of-the-way corners as could be spared, and largely by voluntary helpers at the outset. With the decrease in the population, this work was developed in all directions, and the camp was converted from a huge caravanserai to a small Belgian township with its residential quarters, halls, church, schools, clubs, hospital, crèche, works, shops, and offices. Education was made obligatory for all children between 5 and 14, and optional outside these limits, and a school staffed by Belgian teachers opened, in which at one time over 600 children were receiving instruction daily. A night school for adults is also part of the educational machinery.

(4) Later in the year the works were opened for the benefit of those for whom it proved difficult to find outside employment or accommodation. A large and well found power woodwork factory was started, with fitters' and blacksmiths' shops, and in these much useful work has been carried out, including the construction of army huts, packing crates, boxes, &c. Basket, toy, tinsmiths' and mattress making shops have been added. In the women's workrooms, most of the clothing required for this camp is made, and many outside orders are fulfilled. A considerable part of the large English staff required at the outset, for the ordinary work of the camp, has been replaced by the refugees themselves. The large resident population, for which separate cubicles were constructed, proved hardworking and thrifty, have been

extremely happy and contented for the most part, and have set an excellent tone to the camp during the winter of 1915-16.

(5) The Board of Trade maintain a Labour Exchange in the camp, through which a very large number of refugees have been found useful and remunerative work in the country for which English labour was not available. Some 5,000 volunteers for the Belgian army have been obtained from the camp. For many of those unable to work or fight hospitality has been found in the country through the agency of the Aldwych Refugees Committee.

(6) The health of the refugees has been remarkably good, and this must be attributed to the close supervision of the medical and nursing staff. An excellent little hospital of 36 beds has enabled the medical staff to deal with all ordinary ailments as a general rule, and with the most serious in emergencies; while the out-patients' department where as many as 200 persons have been seen daily, and a large crèche for babies, coupled with the weekly medical inspection of children and the medical inspection of departures, as soon as these two latter measures became practicable, and constant attention from the first day to the cleanliness of the buildings and the beds, form the chief part of the armoury against disease. Notwithstanding the conditions under which thousands of persons were poured into this camp, there has been nothing of the nature of an epidemic. One of each of some serious things (including cerebro-spinal fever and smallpox) and sporadic cases of children's diseases, quite insufficient in number to cause any alarm, have been our experience.

(7) The camp has received many distinguished visitors. H.R.H. the Duchess of Vendôme, sister of the King of the Belgians, paid her second visit on 16 September, 1915, and wrote "Je suis bien heureuse d'exprimer à nouveau, pour ma seconde visite, toute ma profonde admiration pour la magnifique organisation de cette vraie 'cité de charité.' Merci à la noble Angleterre. . . ."

M. Paul Hymans, Belgian Minister to England, visited the camp on 19 August, and wrote, "J'emporte de ma visite à Earl's Court une impression de réconfort et de consolation et un sentiment de vive admiration pour l'œuvre créé généreusement par le gouvernement de la noble Angleterre. . . ."

(8) The numbers of refugees admitted from the opening of the camp to 1 May, 1916, are :—

Men ...	...	...	...	...	27,416
Women ...	...	...	...	...	15,633
Children (under 16)	...	...	...	...	15,304
					<hr/>
					58,353
Refugees re-admitted	...	...	...	...	8,669
					<hr/>
					67,022
					<hr/>

Other details will be found in Table v.

8. During the year a dispensary in Sheffield Street, W.C., was opened for refugees, and the following paragraphs from the report of the medical officer may be of interest :—

The War Refugees Dispensary was opened on 3 February, 1915, as an integral part of the scheme for the benefit of the war refugees generally. The building selected for the purpose of the dispensary was the Strand casual ward, and, with the necessary alterations, it has proved well adapted for the work. The scheme of the dispensary included a small observation hospital and arrangements for the treatment of special diseases (eye, skin, teeth, etc.) either at the dispensary or elsewhere.

In opening up such an institution as the War Refugees Dispensary many

difficulties had to be overcome, and for the first five months (*i.e.*, from February to June) it can hardly be said that anything more than a mere foundation was laid, but from the end of June onward the dispensary has made steady progress, and it may fairly be claimed to have proved successful. The language difficulty (Flemish) has not been a source of much trouble, as I have had the assistance of very capable interpreters.

The total number of cases registered was 2,015, a daily average of 6·07. The total number of consultations was 6,388, a daily average of 19·24.

In the observation hospital a total number of 236 cases were dealt with, of which the following are some particulars :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total admissions	121	115	236
Transferred to M.A.B. institutions	30	21	51
„ to institutions chargeable to M.A.B.	43	34	77
„ to other institutions	3	7	10
Discharged direct	44	51	95
Death	—	1	1
Remaining on 31 December, 1915	1	1	2

War hospitals. 9. The Board has rendered to the War Office all the aid it could in the matter of providing accommodation for wounded and convalescent soldiers. As was pointed out in the last report, three hospitals were handed over for that purpose in 1915, the Brook Hospital on 12 June, the Orchard on 9 April, and the Lower Southern (designated Dartford War Hospital) on 27 May. In order further to help in this direction, the Board has consented to take over from the West London School District the management of the Park School, Hanwell, and from the Holborn Guardians the management of the Cleveland Street Infirmary. In these two institutions the Board will receive sick children from metropolitan infirmaries, so that by rearrangement accommodation in some of such infirmaries will be available for the War Office.

The Brook Hospital has to some extent been managed by the Board for the Government, many of the staff being under the Board's control; but the other two hospitals have been handed over wholly to the Government, who are responsible for the entire management.

It should be added that part of High Wood School has been given up for the billeting of soldiers.

III. FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Economies. 10. While problems connected with the staff have engaged much of the Board's attention during the year (for questions affecting the nation's fighting forces have, as they should

do, taken precedence over all others), yet problems of economy have engaged almost as much attention. Economy is not only imperative for national reasons, but because the expenditure of the Board in some departments, as, for example, in the extra cost of the staff above mentioned, and in the cost of the necessaries of life, has risen considerably. It is not, however, proposed in this place to set out the various ways in which economy has been effected. They are very numerous, and range over the whole expenditure of the Board, from alterations in dietaries affecting hundreds of persons, to the size of a sheet of paper. It is too early at present to indicate with any approach to accuracy the real effect of what has been done.

The Board carefully considered the question of utilizing some of their spare land for the cultivation of food, but after a detailed enquiry it was thought that at the present time such a course would not result in economy.

Work postponed.

11. Besides that resulting from economy proper, expenditure has been avoided by postponing the execution of works which could be postponed, amongst which the following are those of chief note :—

	Approximate estimated cost. £
Three sanatoria	112,000
Remodelling of Edmonton Workhouse	50,000
Reconstruction of North-Eastern Hospital (First section)	60,000
Engineering work at Grove Hospital	8,000
New laundry at Long Reach Hospital... ..	5,000
Hostel for female staff at Queen Mary's Hospital	37,000
Nurses' home at North-Western Hospital	15,000
Road work at Southern Hospital	5,000
Nurses' Home at Eastern Hospital	—

It should be added that the periodical cleaning and painting work, which in normal circumstances costs about £20,000 a year, was reduced to less than £5,000.

The only works of magnitude in progress at the end of the year were the extension of Tooting Bec Asylum (£171,000), the extension of East Cliff House (£34,000), and engineering work at North-Western Hospital (£9,000), all of which were begun before the outbreak of war.

Laundry administration.

12. To conduct all branches of their work on sound economical principles has been for many years past one of the main objects of the Board, as previous reports abundantly show. One piece of work of this nature which has been in operation for some years, viz., the economical management of the Board's laundries, has not yet received notice, for it was not made the subject of detailed investigation until 1915, when the committee concerned submitted a report pointing out that in 1908

the Board instructed the General Purposes Committee to look to the general question of the administration of the laundries, and subsequently authorized the employment of a technical adviser. The report went on to remark that during the six years indicated many economies had been effected, of which examples were given. The main feature of the report was, however, a paragraph showing that in 1908 £47,133 was spent in washing twenty million articles, while in 1914 the amount spent was only £36,453, though the number of articles washed had increased by more than one million.

The work of the Contract Committee has been still more fruitful in economy, though, as indicated above, it is not proposed in this record to enter into detail. Some particulars are given in paragraph 31.

Insurance. 13. One other special piece of work tending to economy calls for mention, viz., that relating to fire insurance, by the Board still continuing to be their own insurers for the bulk of their fire risks. The practice commenced in 1911, and the amount now "saved," *i.e.*, the sum which would otherwise have been spent on premiums, after deducting the cost of replacing damage done by fire, now amounts to more than £14,000, and this sum increases by more than £2,000 yearly. The Board still, however, insure certain special fire risks, all marine risks, the fidelity of officers, cash in transit, third party risks, boiler risks, and, in addition, they have recently insured risks incidental to the war, so far as they may arise out of the use of aircraft.

Expenditure. 14. Table VII. sets out under the customary headings the figures for the year. The total expenditure amounted to £1,334,817, which is equal to a rate of 7·08d. in the pound. The increased cost of the necessities of life occasioned by the war, especially provisions, drugs and coal; the allowances to employees already mentioned, and the employment of temporary employees to take the place of those absent at the war, have, notwithstanding the general economies already indicated and the reduced number of hospitals as noted in paragraph 9, considerably swelled the expenditure.

The following amounts were borrowed during the year :—

£60,000, for the purchase from the Westminster Guardians of the workhouse and schools at Edmonton, and of their casual ward in Kingsway.

£58,000, for the extension of Tooting Bec Asylum (total estimated cost £171,000).

£22,650, for the extension of East Cliff House (total estimated cost £34,000).

The loan indebtedness was reduced in the year by £228,542, leaving £1,799,143 owing, which in the ordinary course will be extinguished in about seven years.

Some interesting financial statistics are given in Table VI., and the balance sheet is reproduced in Table VIII.

IV. PATIENTS AND OTHER DEPENDENTS.

15. The total number of persons admitted into the institutions of the Board during the year was (excluding war refugees) 48,574, which is 20,862 fewer than those admitted during the previous year. The total number remaining on 31 December was 14,746, which is 2,695 fewer than in the previous year. Particulars of the various classes will be found in the paragraphs following.

The average cost of maintenance of inmates was $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per head per day, which sum includes food, clothing and medicine, but neither attendance nor rent.

Infectious disease—Fever. 16. The care of persons suffering from infectious disease has always been, and still continues to be, the Board's chief concern. The admissions were 27,855 in number, and at the end of the year there remained 4,025 patients in the hospitals. Details will be found in Table x.

The admissions were 5,684 fewer than in 1914, when it will be recalled the Board had to deal with the largest number in their history, and the number remaining under treatment at the end of the year was 2,325 fewer than last year.

The lowest number under treatment at any one time was 3,532 (on 5 June), and the highest 6,320 (on 1 January). The number of diphtheria cases received was 6,776, being 185 in excess of the previous year, and indeed the highest of any year on record.

The incidence of disease in the several months of the year is shown in Table XI., and its geographical distribution in Table XII., while Table XIII. gives the rates per cent. of mortality for four years.

Infectious disease—Smallpox. 17. Of smallpox patients, 11 were treated during the year; 9 were discharged recovered and 2 died. Average residence, 25.55 days, including deaths, and 29.78 if the fatal cases be excluded. The cases were admitted, 8 in February (7 from Fulham and 1 from Kensington), 2 in March (both from Greenwich), and 1 in May (Whitechapel).

Particulars as to the vaccination of these patients are given in Table XIV.

Infectious disease—Notification statistics. 18. There were notified in the metropolitan area during the year 44,865 cases of infectious disease, or 936 more than in 1914. Of these 28,020 were legally admissible to the Managers' hospitals, and 25,067, or 89.5 per cent., were actually admitted. Table IX. shows the number of cases of each disease notified, and the deaths from the principal

diseases admissible to the Board's hospitals ; also the ratio of such notifications and deaths to the population. The highest notification rates per 1,000 persons living were in Bethnal Green 10·8, Stepney 10·0, and Shoreditch 8·2, as compared with an average rate for London of 6·2. The average for 1914 was 7·9.

Cost of infectious hospitals. 19. The amount spent on this branch of the work was £514,687.*

Tuberculous patients. 20. No extension of work in this direction has taken place during the year. The cost incidental to the treatment of tuberculous patients is defrayed as regards insured persons by the insurance committees concerned, and as regards uninsured persons partly by the Government and partly by the Board.

The cases treated during 1915 numbered more than 2,500, particulars of which will be found in Table XXIII., while other details will be found in Tables XV. to XXII.

It will be seen that, adopting the usual method of calculating mortalities, the death rate on all cases was 10·0 per cent.

Mental defectives. 21. Table XXIV. sets out the admissions, transfers, deaths, discharges, and numbers remaining in the Board's several asylums and industrial colonies according to the parishes and unions to which the maintenance of the patients was chargeable.

Table XXV. shows the movement of the asylums population during the year 1915. The direct admissions were 95 and the indirect admissions 59 fewer than in the preceding year, while the total discharges were 85 more and the deaths 189 more than in the previous year ; the result being a total decrease in the number remaining at the end of the year of 294.

These two tables refer to certified cases only ; the uncertified are dealt with in Table XXVI.

22. As indicated, the mentally defective may be and are divided into two classes, viz., imbeciles certified under the Lunacy Acts, and the feeble-minded, who for the most part are children that have not been so certified, some of whom have grown to adult life in the Board's care. The distinction, however, is not one founded on the nature of the affliction (though the feeble-minded are carefully segregated from the certified cases), but arises through the disinclination to certify a child as a lunatic. This subject has been amply dealt with in previous reports. Each of these two classes is again divided into two sections, namely, those susceptible of improvement by training in manual work, and those not. At Darenth Industrial Colony all four classes are to be found, while at the other asylums none but unimprovables are cared for. Darenth Industrial Colony, with its dependency, Bridge Industrial Home,

* See footnote on p. 17.

takes entire charge of all who give promise of improvement. At the end of the year 849 patients were under training, 503 of them being imbeciles and 346 feeble-minded, 124 of these being at Bridge Industrial Home.

The industrial work done by these patients in the workshops provided for the purpose was valued at £17,939. In addition, articles to the value of £90 were made by the children in the schools section. Most of the goods were used in the several institutions. Among the classes of work on which patients were employed were printing, bookbinding and paper-bag making, brush and basket making, shoemaking and tailoring, mat and rug making, and toy making. On this aspect of the work the following remarks by the medical superintendent of Darenth Industrial Colony are worth recording :—

With the opening of the extensions of the workshops at the male side it became practicable to undertake the manufacture of toys, and this has been carried on during the war with marked success. It provides a new type of work, at once interesting and lucrative, which has been taken up with enthusiasm by the patients, and it is already making demands on our resources in the way of floor space and power which cannot be fully met. Since the toys are almost entirely made from waste materials, it is very desirable that supplies of these from the Board's institutions generally should be forwarded to Darenth, where a use can be found for such articles as boxes, tubs, tea chests, felled trees or large branches of trees, old American cloth, off-cuts of tapestry or cretonne, old leather belting, cotton reels, wall-paper pattern books, feathers, condemned skin mats, brooms and brushes. About 3,000 toys, which were sold for a sum approximating to £160, were disposed of in this first year of working. Taking all the industries for adults into consideration, the working of the past three years is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Value of goods made and disposed of.					Profit.		
	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1913	14,251	0	5	..		2,078	0	0
1914	18,439	18	11	..		1,748	8	5
1915	17,939	8	9	..		1,692	8	5

The fall in the proportion of profit suggests that the prices credited to the colony for articles made should be revised in the light of the general increase in market values. If this were done the figures representing the turn-over would be even more satisfactory.

23. During the year 73 cases were discharged from Darenth Industrial Colony to the care of the guardians, and 31 from Bridge Industrial Home. Of these 23 entered the army. The total number of discharges during the previous year was 46 only. This increase, says the medical superintendent of Darenth,

is an expression of the alteration which has been caused in the economic position by the war. Among the patients at Darenth are many who are close to the vague boundary line which separates unsoundness of mind from what is regarded as a normal mental state. With the existing demand for labour places can be found for workers who hitherto have been unable to hold their own, while in the case of certain of these the control and guidance necessary to make good their defects of will and initiative can be provided by military

service. Present-day conditions have enabled several of the inmates to become self-supporting, while the deficit in labour at other institutions of the Board has to some extent been made good by the transfer from Darenth of working patients.

The cost of this section of the work was £239,878.*

Children's hospitals, schools, and homes.

24. Table xxvii. shows that the direct admissions from the various parishes and unions during the past year were fewer than in the preceding year—2,181 as compared with 2,826. The death rate at these institutions calculated on the numbers treated was 2·07 per cent. The total numbers remaining in all the institutions at the end of the year was 1,717. Since the end of 1911 there has been a steady fall in the number under treatment, from 3,216 to the present figure.

The cost of this part of the service was £100,326.*

Training ship Exmouth.

25. As will be seen on reference to Tables xxviii. and xxix., 429 boys were admitted to the training ship during the year, an increase over the previous year of 179. Of 323 boys discharged, 85 entered the Royal Navy and 123 the Mercantile Marine. At the end of the year 620 boys remained under training.

The new and most promising part of the work of training boys for the sea, namely, their practical experience in the new sea-going tender provided in 1913, has been wholly suspended by reason of the war.

The cost of this part of the service was £20,190.*

Some of the distinctions gained in the war have been by old Exmouth boys, to one of whom was awarded a V.C. and a D.C.M. He was killed in action. An account of these distinctions will be given in a future report.

The casual poor.

26. The number of this class received during the year was 14,515, while for 1914 the figures were 29,370. On the last day of the year there remained 118. Details are in Table xxx.

The decrease in the number of inmates continued during 1915, the average number remaining on Friday night in each week being only 132, as compared with 252 during 1914 and 402 during 1913. At the end of the year only 7 of the 24 wards that were taken over in April, 1912, remained open. The various philanthropic agencies which undertook to receive suitable cases from the casual wards, and from the office used in connection with the scheme for dealing with homeless persons at night in Central London, continued their operations during the year.

The cost of the casual poor service was £18,609.*

* Exclusive of war charges, head office and other central expenses.

V. AUXILIARY SERVICES.

**Land and river
ambulance
services.**

27. Essential parts of the work of caring for fever patients are the land and river ambulance services. A summary of the work of the land services for the year is given in Table XXXI.

28. Although the amount of work carried out by the ambulance service during the year 1915 was less than in the preceding year, yet it was accomplished in circumstances of much greater difficulty, owing to the large number of motor drivers who left the service to join the Army Service Corps and other branches of H.M. forces. To help the filling of the vacancies thus created, the Ambulance Committee arranged for the transfer of porters and other men from a number of the Board's institutions to the Western Ambulance Station, where they were carefully trained as motor drivers and subsequently transferred to other stations. Other means adopted were the engagement of men over age or for other reasons unsuitable for military service. But all these efforts became of little avail after the passing by Parliament of the Military Service Act; and it became evident that if the ambulance service were to be efficiently maintained, it must be by the employment of women motor drivers. Arrangements to do so were completed at the close of the year, and on the first day of 1916 women motor drivers were at work at the North-Western Ambulance Station at Hampstead.

The cost of this service was £36,664.*

29. The steamboats of the river ambulance service conveyed 2,759 passengers to and from Long Reach. Of that number 11 were smallpox and 1,541 were fever patients, all of whom were taken to the river hospitals; 563 were recovered patients that were brought back to London, and 644 were visitors, staff, workmen, &c.

The vessels were under steam 7,995 hours, and under way 728 hours; they ran 7,537 miles, and consumed 245 tons of coal.

The cost of this part of the service was £9,932.*

**Works
department.**

30. This department is responsible for the upkeep of the fabric of the Board's numerous institutions, for the proper condition of the valuable engineering plant and machinery in most of these institutions, for the warming and lighting and for the maintenance of the roads. Many of the larger constructive works, for parts of which the department would have

* See footnote on p. 17.

been responsible, have been postponed on account of the war, as explained in par. 11. Some of the routine work has also been postponed to a later date, as noted in the same paragraph. The cost of the minor works carried out under the direction of the Engineer-in-Chief was £41,820, of which £33,895 was for engineering work, and the remainder for building works and repairs.

Supply department. 31. The work of the department entrusted with the duty of arranging for supplies of various kinds has been specially onerous during the year by reason of the conditions created by the war.

The following is a classification of the principal contracts for supplies entered into during the year :—

	<i>Number of contracts.</i>	<i>Approximate total value.</i>
		£
Provisions (excluding bread, flour, potatoes, bacon, and eggs)	186	210,080
Bread (monthly contracts)	—	19,300
Flour („ „)	—	12,200
Potatoes (fortnightly contracts)	—	5,000
Bacon (weekly contracts)	—	34,370
Eggs („ „)	—	6,260
Necessaries (<i>i.e.</i> , soap, soda, oilman's goods, paints, and the like)	22	11,330
Stores goods (<i>i.e.</i> , cotton, linen and woollen goods, clothing, hardware, boots and shoes, crockery, &c.)	102	59,740
Coal and coke	54	120,000
Furniture and miscellaneous	21	3,150

In addition, 75 minor contracts were made of which no reliable estimate of value can be given; and upwards of 6,000 purchases of goods required at various institutions and not obtainable under contract were made centrally through the Contract Department. The aggregate value of these purchases exceeded £95,000. The gross total value of all the supplies arranged for centrally during the year under formal contracts and otherwise was about £580,000.

The following table shows the percentage increase in the cost to the Board of certain leading commodities at the end of 1915 as compared with their cost in January, 1914 :—

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Percentage increase.</i>	<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Percentage increase.</i>
Bread	74	Cheese (Canadian)	28
Flour	81	Cocoa (prepared)	60
Milk	27	Margarine	12
Condensed milk	57	Sugar (crystallised West	
Potatoes	52	Indian)	118
Butter	25	Starch (rice)... ..	100
Fish	175	Coal	36
Bacon	23	Coke... ..	54

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Percentage increase (lowest and highest in each group or kind).</i>	<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Percentage increase (lowest and highest in each group or kind).</i>
Meat—		Cotton piece goods ...	23-44
Beef (various parts) ...	46-93	Linen piece goods ...	25-100
Mutton „ ...	48-60	Woollen piece goods ...	30-60
Cereals ...	14-122	Enamelled ware ...	63-113
Soaps ...	41-60	Cutlery ...	26-35
Surgical dressings ...	10-42	Boots and shoes ...	41-55
Turpentine ...	50-95	Glassware ...	50-85
Socks and stockings ...	16-56	Crockery ...	15-43

On account of the widely different quantities in which these commodities are purchased by the Board no accurate general average of increased cost can be based on the percentage increases shown.

The following table shows the number of samples and classes of supplies analysed during the year and the results of analysis :—

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Satisfactory.</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Milk ...	11	6	17
Provisions ...	270	31	301
Necessaries ...	220	14	234
Drugs ...	46	—	46
Totals ...	547	51	598

Unsatisfactory samples represent 8·5 per cent. of the total number analysed, an increase of 2·3 per cent. on the previous year's percentage of 6·2. All deliveries of milk at the Board's institutions are tested with the Gerber apparatus before acceptance, so that samples are sent for professional analysis only in special circumstances.

Bacteriological laboratories. 32. The work of this department is best set forth in the words of the bacteriologist and the bacteriological adviser, and the following is their report for the year :—

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.

(1) The preparation of diphtheria antitoxin has been carried out much on the lines of former years. The number of doses supplied during 1915 to the various institutions of the Board was 39,961 doses, each of 4,000 units, or, in all, 159,844,000 units.

During the year 8,172 cases, including 537 in which diphtheria bacilli were found to be present, although they manifested no clinical evidence of the disease, were treated for diphtheria in the Board's hospitals. It is calculated that, on the average, 19,559 units were used for each patient. The corresponding figures for 1914 were 147,760,000 units for a total of 8,101 patients treated, or 18,240 units per patient.

In addition to the Board's institutions, two hospitals not under the Board, viz., the Middlesex Hospital and the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, were, as in previous years, provided with diphtheria antitoxin, the total amount supplied during 1915 being 600,000 units. The quantity supplied during 1914 was 800,000 units.

DIAGNOSTIC WORK.

(2) During the past year 845 specimens, mainly swabs from the throat, nose, or ear of patients in the hospitals of the Board, have been examined for the presence of virulent diphtheria bacilli. These specimens were derived from 416 patients in whom diagnosis was doubtful, or who were awaiting their discharge from hospital. Specimens from 5·09 per cent. of the diphtheria patients treated in the Board's hospitals were thus examined at the laboratories, the remainder probably being cases in which the diagnosis was simple and straightforward. In 1914 the corresponding figures were 909 specimens from 423 patients, or 5·2 per cent. of the total cases treated.

In addition, 152 specimens from 116 patients in the Board's asylums, and 108 specimens from other institutions under the Board, have been similarly examined.

(3) During 1915, 503 samples of blood taken from typhoid patients in the Board's fever hospitals have been examined for the determination of the agglutinative reaction upon the typhoid bacilli of the serum from these samples, with the object of corroborating or correcting the diagnosis of enteric fever (Widal's reaction). These specimens were derived from 427 patients.

Two samples of blood from 2 inmates of the Board's asylums and 2 samples from the war refuges were tested in a similar manner.

140 samples of blood have also been examined for their agglutinative reaction upon organisms allied to typhoid bacilli, viz., the members of the paratyphoid group.

(4) Of fæces 88 samples, and of urine 83 samples, from 31 cases in the Board's hospitals were examined for the presence of typhoid bacilli, and 172 samples of fæces and 170 samples of urine from 93 cases were similarly examined for the Brook War Hospital.

(5) Of sputum, 5,484 samples were examined microscopically for the presence of tubercle bacilli. These specimens were derived from patients in the Downs Sanatorium, Northern Hospital, Queen Mary's Hospital, and St. George's Home. In addition, 8 specimens from cases suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis have been examined for various institutions under the Board.

(6) Of cerebro-spinal fluid from cases suspected to be suffering from cerebro-spinal meningitis, 160 samples were submitted for examination during the year.

(7) Other samples (10 in number) were received at the laboratories and there examined with the object of separating and, if possible, identifying the organisms present. In 3 cases standardized vaccines designed for use in the treatment of these cases were prepared from the bacteria isolated from the material submitted for examination, and in 32 cases vaccines prepared from organisms, cultures of which are maintained at the laboratory, were supplied.

(8) Two examples of excreta were examined for the presence of the dysentery bacillus, and two examinations for the gonococcus have been carried out.

(9) Fourteen specimens have been examined for the Wassermann reaction.

(10) The water supplies of certain of the Board's institutions have been kept under observation during the past year, 27 samples of potable water taken from 5 institutions being brought under examination.

(11) The sterilizing plant at Leavesden Asylum has been tested three times during the year.

(12) Outfits necessary for diagnostic work and a large quantity of various culture media and tuberculin dilutions were supplied to the Board's institutions.

Tables xxxii., xxxiii. and xxxiv. give the usual details of the work.

**Pathological
Laboratories.**

33. In November, 1912, the Hospitals Committee presented a report to the Board in which they reminded the Managers that since 1870 the total number of admissions to the Board's fever hospitals exceeded half a million, and that the number of deaths since that date was 40,000 ; that fifteen million pounds had been expended in providing and administering the fever hospitals, but that no practical step had yet been taken by the Board with a view to ascertaining the cause of the diseases treated in those hospitals. The Board thereupon decided to appoint a trained bacteriologist, whose duty it should be to enquire into the causation, infectivity, prevention, and treatment of zymotic diseases. It was subsequently decided that the gentleman to be appointed should be called the research pathologist, and on the 3 May, 1913, the Board appointed Dr. William Mair to the office. Dr. Mair does his work in the Lister Institute in which the Board has acquired suitable accommodation. At the end of 1914 he prepared a preliminary report of his work, which appeared in the "Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology" for January, 1915, p. 433.

VI. THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AND ITS WORK.

34. The Board was first formed in 1867, and each Board is elected for three years. The number of members was originally 60, but is now 73. A list of the present members, with their addresses and the unions and parishes they represent, is given in Table II.

The Managers have suffered the loss by death of three of their number during the year. Miss Rendel, who for five years was one of the representatives of St. Pancras, and Captain St. Vincent Nepean, R.N., who for more than five years was one of the members nominated by the Local Government Board. The loss of Mr. Walter Dennis, a former chairman of the Board, was referred to in the last report.

The work of the Board is very varied. The statutes governing the proceedings and a general description of the work are noted in No. I. of the appendices and tables, while No. III. gives certain details of each of the institutions controlled by the Board.

35. Most of the work of the Board is done by committees and their sub-committees, of which the following is a list :—

General Purposes Committee, a committee of the whole Board, to whom are referred all questions of policy and all questions affecting the Board's work as a whole. This committee has 4 sub-committees.

Finance Committee (12 members), whose duties are sufficiently indicated by its name.

Hospitals Committee (36 members), who manage the infectious hospitals, a list of which is included in Table III. This committee works through 14 sub-committees.

Asylums Committee (30 members), who manage the imbecile asylums. A list of these institutions is included in the same table. This committee has 6 sub-committees.

Children's Committee (36 members), who manage the hospitals, schools and homes for sick children, a list of which is given in the same table. This committee has 8 sub-committees.

Sanatorium Committee (9 members), to manage the sanatoria mentioned in the same table.

Works Committee (16 members), who supervise the work indicated in paragraph 30. One sub-committee.

Contract Committee (18 members), who control the work indicated in paragraph 31. One sub-committee.

Ambulance Committee (12 members), who control the land ambulance service, a note of which will be found in paragraphs 27 and 28.

Training Ship Exmouth Committee (12 members), who manage the training ship. Some details of their work are given in paragraph 25. Three sub-committees.

Casual Wards Committee (9 members), who control the casual wards. Some details of the work are given in paragraph 26.

Statistical Committee (12 members), whose principal function is to supervise the issue of the annual report of the Board, of which this is the eighteenth consecutive issue, but which, as already explained, appears this year in a much diminished form.

(Signed) R. WOOLLEY WALDEN,
Chairman of the Board.

(Signed) E. C. BOUSFIELD,
Chairman of the Statistical Committee.

(Signed) DUNCOMBE MANN,
Clerk to the Board.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD,
EMBANKMENT, LONDON, E.C.

14 June, 1916.

APPENDICES AND TABLES.

APPENDICES AND TABLES.

I.

CONSTITUTION AND DUTIES OF THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

CONSTITUTION.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board was established by an Order of the Poor Law Board, dated 15 May, 1867, pursuant to the provisions of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867 [30 & 31 Vic., c. 6]. This Act empowered the Poor Law Board to combine into districts the unions and parishes of the metropolis as they should think fit, for the purpose of establishing "asylums" for the reception and relief of the sick, insane or infirm, or other class or classes of the poor, and to issue Orders controlling the action of the Managers of any such district.

The Metropolitan Asylum District embraces all the unions and parishes in London, and the Board deal with those matters which it is considered can best be transacted by a central authority for the whole of the metropolis rather than by each separate board of guardians acting locally. The Poor Law Board and their successors, the Local Government Board, have from time to time issued Orders for the direction and guidance of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

The Board is composed of 73 members, 55 being elected by the metropolitan boards of guardians and 18 nominated by the Local Government Board.

DUTIES.

(i.) Infectious diseases.

The first Order already referred to, dated 15 May, 1867, constituted the Board

for the reception and relief of the classes of poor persons chargeable to some union or parish in the said district respectively, who may be infected with, or suffering from, fever, or the disease of smallpox, or may be insane.

The Diseases Prevention (London) Act, 1883 [46 & 47 Vic., c. 35], removed the civil disabilities which had till then been attached to admission into the Board's hospitals.

In 1888 the Board was authorised to admit diphtheria patients, and by the Poor Law Act, 1889 [52 & 53 Vic., c. 56], they were empowered to admit non-pauper cases of fever, diphtheria, and smallpox.

These provisions with regard to the removal and reception of fever, diphtheria, and smallpox patients were subsequently incorporated in the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 [54 & 55 Vic., c. 76].

By Order dated 18 February, 1911, the Local Government Board sanctioned the admission to any of the infectious hospitals of poor persons suffering from such infectious or contagious diseases other than those above mentioned as they might thereafter determine. On 22 February, 1912, the Board sanctioned the admission of poor children suffering from measles or whooping cough received through the metropolitan poor law authorities, while by further Orders, dated 30 May, 1911, and 9 August, 1912, issued pursuant to the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, sec. 80, the Local Government Board sanctioned the admission, subject to certain restrictions, of non-pauper cases of measles and whooping cough respectively.

On 2 July, 1912, the Local Government Board (under their Order of 18 February, 1911) authorised the Managers to receive into their infectious hospitals poor persons suffering from puerperal fever through the poor law authorities, and by Order dated 20 August, 1912, prescribed that, subject to certain restrictions, non-pauper cases should also be admitted.

Provision is made at the infectious hospitals for the instruction of medical students and of candidates for the diploma of public health. Provision is also made for research work into the causation of infectious disease.

The Board receives from the several medical officers of health notifications of infectious disease occurring in the metropolis, and publishes information relating thereto. [Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vic., c. 72), and Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vic., c. 76), s. 55, s.s. (4).]

(ii.) *Sanatoria and hospitals for tuberculous patients.*

The Board has entered into arrangements under which it provides accommodation for tuberculous patients in the county of London as required by the Insurance Committee for the county [National Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1913, 1 & 2 Geo. 5, c. 55, and 3 & 4 Geo. 5, c. 37]. Accommodation for non-insured persons is also provided, the cost being borne partly by the Government and partly by the Board.

(iii.) *Ambulance service.*

By the Poor Law Act, 1879 [42 & 43 Vic., c. 54, s. 16], superseded by sec. 79 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the Board was empowered to provide an ambulance service for the removal of patients.

(iv.) *The mentally defective.*

The Local Government Board Order, dated 15 May, 1867, included the "insane" amongst the classes of poor for whose reception and relief the Board was constituted.

A further Order, dated 18 May, 1875, defined the persons to be admitted into the Board's imbecile asylums as

such harmless persons of the chronic or imbecile class as could be lawfully retained in a workhouse; but no dangerous or curable persons such as would under the statutes in that behalf require to be sent to a lunatic asylum shall be admitted.

A Local Government Board Order, dated 2 April, 1897, included feeble-minded children amongst the classes of poor persons to be received by the Board, and authority was subsequently given for the retention of these

cases after 16 years of age. The provisions in this behalf are now incorporated in an Order dated 29 December, 1911, and called the Metropolitan Asylums (Mentally Defective Persons) Order, 1911, which defines the mentally defective persons to be received as

persons not certified as lunatics, who by reason of mental defect are incapable of receiving proper benefit from ordinary instruction, or cannot be properly trained in association with other persons in ordinary schools or institutions, or are incapable of using ordinary means or precautions for protecting themselves from injury or improper usage or treatment, or are incapable of maintaining themselves by work; provided that any such poor person on admission into an asylum belonging to the Metropolitan Asylum Managers shall not exceed 21 years of age.

(v.) *Boys for training.*

The provision of a training ship for the training of boys for sea service was sanctioned by the Local Government Board in 1875, under the terms of the Metropolitan Poor Amendment Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vic., c. 63, s. 11.]

(vi.) *Sick children.*

By Orders of the Local Government Board, dated 2 April, 1897, and 11 September, 1908, the Board was constituted as the central metropolitan authority for dealing with various classes of poor law children, the sick and convalescent, those suffering from ophthalmia and ringworm and the mentally defective (see above). Under the first of these Orders the Board also provided for juvenile offenders from 1902 to 1910, when this branch of work was transferred to the London County Council.

(vii.) *Casual poor.*

On 10 November, 1911, the Local Government Board issued the Metropolitan Casual Paupers Order, 1911, forming a district conterminous with the existing Metropolitan Asylum district for the relief of the casual poor of the metropolis. The Order also provided under section 10 of the Pauper Inmates Discharge and Regulation Act, 1871 [34 & 35 Vic., c. 108], that the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum district should be the Managers of the new district. Prior to the issue of this Order, every metropolitan board of guardians was required by the Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act, 1864 [27 & 28 Vic., c. 116], to provide casual wards for "destitute wayfarers and foundlings."

As contemplated in the Casual Paupers Order, the Local Government Board on 28 March, 1912, issued the Metropolitan Casual Wards (Transfer) Order, 1912, transferring to the Managers on terms prescribed therein those of the casual wards provided under the Act quoted, which it was proposed to continue.

The effect of these two Orders was to centralise the control under the Board, from 1 April, 1912, of most of the casual wards administered prior to that date by the separate boards of guardians.

In connection with the casual wards the Board has undertaken the management of a scheme for dealing, in co-operation with the police and voluntary agencies, with the homeless poor at night.

(viii.) *Summary of duties.*

The work of the Board now includes the administration of the following institutions, the accommodation and other particulars of which are shown in Table III. :—

Infectious diseases—fourteen hospitals (part of one used as a sanatorium for tuberculous patients) for smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric (or typhoid) fever, typhus fever, measles, whooping cough and

puerperal fever (with arrangements for dealing with plague and cholera); and bacteriological establishments.

Sanatoria for tuberculous patients (National Insurance Act, 1911-1913)—two institutions and part of another.

Mentally defective—four asylums for imbeciles, including infirmary for aged patients, two industrial colonies for improvable imbeciles and feeble-minded.

Sick children—one hospital for sick children, three seaside sanatoria and homes, one home for ringworm and other skin diseases, and two ophthalmia schools.

Boys—a training ship Exmouth I. and its tender Exmouth II.

Casual poor—eighteen (11 closed) casual wards for homeless poor; homeless poor night office.

Ambulance service—seven ambulance stations, three riverside wharves, with motor ambulances and ambulance steamers—150 staff.

Central stores—for reception of goods and their distribution to the various institutions.

TABLE II.

List of members of the Board at the close of the year 1915.

MANAGERS ELECTED BY THE SEVERAL METROPOLITAN BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

UNION OR PARISH.	NAME OF MANAGER.	ADDRESS.
Bermondsey ..	Eeroyd, W. H., J.P.	10, Burghill Road, Sydenham, S.E.
Bethnal Green	Elekhoff, Walter	"Clovelly," Devonshire Road, Forest Hill, S.E.
Camberwell ..	Brown, Richard	32, East Dulwich Road, S.E.
" ..	Sayer, Samuel	302, Southampton Street, Camberwell, S.E.
Chelsea ..	Crosse, T. Warren	10, Crosswell Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
City of London	Benson, C. J.	18, Camomile Street, E.C.
" ..	Doughty, Rev. Geo. Bell	27, Westbourne Gardens, W.
" ..	Spaul, H. B.	"Hallingbourne," 5, Halesworth Road, Lewisham, S.E.
" ..	Turner, Benjamin	218, Lordship Road, Stoke Newington, N.
" ..	Wilkinson, Cuthbert	2, Mitre Court, Fleet Street, E.C.
City of Westminster	Heilbuth, Geo. H.	15, Walbrook, E.C.
" ..	Hillersdon, Rev. F. Hareourt, J.P., M.A. (<i>Chairman, General Purposes Committee</i>)	20, Taviton Street, Gordon Square, W.C.
" ..	Smith, William	88, Cambridge Street, S.W.
" ..	Thomson, H. Lyon, J.P.	34, St. James' Street, S.W.
" ..	Walden, R. Woolley, J.P. (<i>Chairman of the Board</i>)	"Bella Vista," Upper Warlingham
" ..	Wineh, Henry	Members' Mansions, 36, Victoria Street, S.W.
Fulham ..	Botterill, Charles (<i>Vice-Chairman, General Purposes Committee</i>)	St. Botolph's, Fulham Palace Road, Fulham, S.W.
Greenwich ..	Oldman, F. J.	Troutbeck House, 39, Troutbeck Road, New Cross, S.E.
Hackney ..	Bates, Thomas	67, Clifden Road, Lower Clapton, N.E.
" ..	Parker, Richard	102, Downs Park Road, Hackney Downs, N.E.
Hammersmith	Seager, Osmund	3, Girdler's Road, West Kensington, W.
Hampstead ..	Sheffield, Col. Frank	"Palaspai," Daleham Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
Holborn ..	Garrity, Edward, F.J.I.	Acerington House, 70, Winston Road, Green Lanes, N.
" ..	Mount-Somerby, Herbert S.	32, Great Ormond Street, W.C.
" ..	Smith, Col. William R., J.P., D.L., M.D.	37, Russell Square, W.C.
Islington ..	Andrews, W. H.	4, Highbury Gardens, Highbury Crescent, W.
" ..	Lander, James B.	30, Whitehall Park, Archway Road, N.
" ..	Walkley, Alfred	Tower House, 17, Cromartie Road, Hornsey Rise, N.
Kensington ..	Fleming, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.	9, Sydney Place, South Kensington, S.W.
" ..	Webb, Col. R. F., J.P., D.L.	6, West Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.
" ..	Wilde, Miss M. J.	84, Lexham Gardens, W.
Lambeth ..	Clark, Arthur	"Lynton," Crane's Park, Surbiton
" ..	Thinn, Captain F. K., R.N.R.	3, Court Road, West Norwood, S.E.
" ..	West, F. H.	24, Haycroft Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.
Lewisham ..	Baxter, H. A.	"Kildare," Forest Hill, S.E.
Mile End Old Town	Boustred, G. R.	83, Clark Street, Stepney, E.
Paddington ..	Graham, Henry	29, Winchester Avenue, Brondesbury Park, N.W.
" ..	Vaughan-Owen, David	16, Harrow Road, W.
Poplar ..	Hunt, Rev. W. H.	St. Mark's Vicarage, Victoria Park, N.E.
St. George's-in-the-East	Reidy, Mrs. F.	314, Commercial Road, E.
St. Marylebone	Broadbent, Miss M. E.	9, York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.
" ..	Browne, Elliott S., L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I.	146, Gt. Portland Street, W.
" ..	Morris, Francis	14, St. John's Wood Park, N.W.
St. Paneras ..	Cosburn, G. F., J.P.	82, Judd Street, N.W.
" ..	Daunton, G. S.	1, Guilford Street, W.C.
" ..	Oakley, Miss F. C. E.	14, Albert Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.
Shoreditch ..	Tyrie, George	Hastings Villa, Richmond Road, Dalston, N.E.
Southwark ..	Cornell, Thomas	"Ingleside," 32, Dornton Road, Balham, S.W.
" ..	Devereux, J. O.	20, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, S.E.
Stepney ..	Higley, Rev. F. H.	636, Commercial Road East, E.
Wandsworth ..	Fowle, G. J.	67, Erpingham Road, Putney, S.W.
" ..	Penfold, W. F.	Burwood House, Upper Tooting, S.W.
" ..	Sullivan, Alfred	"Sunnydene," 3, St. Nicholas Road, Balham, S.W.
Whitechapel ..	Bailey, William	"Harefield," Romford, Essex
Woolwich ..	Imrie, Andrew	60, Heavitree Road, Plumstead, S.E.

MANAGERS NOMINATED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

NAME OF MANAGER.	ADDRESS.
Baker, Miss I. M.	37, Brooke Street, Holborn, E.C.
Bousfield, E. C., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.	6, De Crespigny Park, Denmark Hill, S.E.
Doneraile, The Viscount	91, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
Drage, Geoffrey	29, Cadogan Square, S.W.
Gell, H. W., M.B.	28, Colehill Gardens, Fulham, S.W.
Elliott, G. S., J.P.	14, Upper Street, Islington, N.
Henderson, Admiral W. H.	3, Onslow Houses, S.W.
Hubbard, N. W., J.P.	"Hawarden," 41, Chestnut Road West Norwood, S.E.
Hunt, Jackson, J.P.	23, Montagu Square, W.
Inderwick, Miss E. F.	8, Warwick Square, S.W.
McDougall, Sir John	Clifton House, Greenwich Park, S.E.
Meinertzhagen, E. L., J.P.	4, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.
Portman, Berkeley	38, Hurlingham Court, S.W.
Puxley, Miss Zoë L.	Ranyard House, 25, Russell Square, W.C.
Ritchie, Gerald	55, Oakley Street, Chelsea, S.W.
Scovell, Sir Augustus C., J.P.	8, Primrose Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W.
Sprankling, The Very Rev. Canon (<i>Vice-Chairman of the Board</i>)	St. George's Cathedral House, Southwark, S.E.
Shaw, Lauriston E., M.D.	64, Harley Street, W.

TABLE III.—*List of the institutions*

No.	Name of institution.	Where situated.
1	Central stores	Soloman's Passage, Peckham Rye, S.E. ..
2	Bacteriological establishments	Sutton, Surrey
infectious hospitals.		
3	Eastern Hospital .. .. .Fever	Homerton Grove, N.E.
4	North-Eastern Hospital "	S. Ann's Road, South Tottenham, N. ..
5	North-Western	Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W.
6	Western	Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W.
7	South-Western	Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W.
8	Grove	Tooting Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W. ..
9	South-Eastern	Avonley Road, New Cross, S.E.
10	Park	Hither Green, Lewisham, S.E.
11	*Brook	Shooters Hill, Woolwich, S.E.
12	Northern (part of)	Winchmore Hill, N.
13	Southern Upper	Dartford, Kent
13	* " Lower	
14	Joyce Green .. .. .Fever or smallpox	" "
15	River hospitals. { Long Reach Pier Buildings .. Smallpox	" "
16	*Orchard Hospital .. .. .Fever or smallpox	" "
Sanatoria.		
17	Northern Hospital (part of)	Winchmore Hill, N.
18	Downs Sanatorium	Sutton, Surrey
18	St. George's Home	Milman's Street, Chelsea, S.W.
Imbecile asylums.		
19	Tooting Bec Asylum and Children's Re-ceiving Home	Tooting, S.W.
20	Leavesden Asylum	King's Langley, Herts
21	Caterham	Caterham, Surrey
22	Fountain (temporary) Asylum	Tooting Graveney, S.W.
23	Belmont Asylum	Sutton, Surrey
24	Edmonton	Silver Street, Edmonton
Industrial colonies.		
25	Darenth—(i.) Imbeciles	Dartford, Kent
25	(ii.) Feeble-minded	
26	Bridge—Feeble-minded	Witham, Essex
27	Training ship Exmouth †	Moored off Grays, Essex
27	Infirmary	Grays, Essex
27	Exmouth II.	" " and cruising
Homes and schools for children.		
28	Queen Mary's Hospital for sick children	Carshalton, Surrey
29	The Children's Home	Hanwell, W.
30	The Children's Infirmary	Cleveland Street, W.
31	S. Anne's Home	Herne Bay, Kent
32	East Cliff House	Margate, Kent
33	Millfield	Rustington, near Littlehampton
34	Goldie Leigh Homes, for skin diseases	Abbey Wood, S.E.
35	White Oak School, for ophthalmia	Swanley Junction, Kent
36	High Wood	Brentwood, Essex
Casual wards.		
37 to 54	18 wards	Various parts of the metropolis
Ambulance stations.		
55	Eastern Ambulance Station	Brooksby's Walk, Homerton, N.E.
56	North-Western	Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W.
57	Western	Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W.
58	South-Western	Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W.
59	South-Eastern	New Cross Road, S.E.
60	Brook	Shooters Hill, Kent
61	Mead .. .. .(motor workshop)	Carnwath Road, Fulham, S.W.
62	Wharves, piers, and steamers.	
63	North Wharf	Managers' Street, Blackwall, E.
64	South	Trinity Street, Rotherhithe, S.E.
64	West	Carnwath Road, Fulham, S.W.
—	Five ambulance steamers	" "

* Temporarily occupied by the army medical authorities.

† The present training ship Exmouth was built for the Board in 1905.

of the Board.

No.	Date of opening.	Acreage.	Accommodation.		
			Total number of beds.	No. of beds in special wards (isolation, separation discharge, &c.)	No. of beds in ordinary wards.
1	September, 1908 .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	..
2	May, 1907	2 a. 2 r. 0 p. .. .. .	..	..	..
3	1 February, 1871	9 a.	375	67	308
4	8 October, 1892	33 a. 0 r. 6 p.	623	149	474
5	25 January, 1870	12 a. 1 r. 19 p.	464	100	364
6	10 March, 1877	13 a. 2 r. 35 p.	456	54	402
7	31 January, 1871	8 a. 1 r. 20 p.	347	77	270
8	17 August, 1899	22 a. 3 r. 3 p.	537	121	416
9	17 March, 1877 <i>(Reconstructed 1904-1906 and re-opened 2 July, 1906)</i>	10 a. 2 r. 0 p.	496	72	424
10	8 November, 1897 <i>(Used for sick and convalescent children from Nov., 1910, to Oct., 1914)</i>	19 a. 1 r. 6 p.	548	132	416
11	31 August, 1896	29 a. 1 r. 2 p.	580	104	476
12	25 September, 1887	35 a. 2 r. 38 p.	475	85	390
13	{ October, 1890 Erected 1902 }	{ 160 a. 0 r. 16 p. }	922	166	756
14			610	42	568
14	28 December, 1903	254 a. 1 r. 18 p.	940	184	756
			7,373	1,353	6,020
15	27 February, 1902	24 a. 0 r. 37 p.	{ 50 beds. 300 ..		
16	Erected spring, 1902	63 a. 0 r. 18 p.	{ 800 ..		
	(see above)	(see above)	{ — 1,150		
17	26 February, 1903	19 a. 1 r. 24 p.	{ 230 ..		
18	14 May, 1914 .. .. .	.. .. .	{ 360 ..		
			{ 50 ..		
			{ — 640		
19	19 January, 1903	28 a. 3 r. 18 p. <i>(including Bushey Down)</i>	{ ‡1,114 ..		
20	October, 1870	143 a. 2 r.	{ 2,195 ..		
21	" "	154 a. 1 r. 32 p.	{ 2,109 ..		
22	" 1893 <i>(Used as a fever hospital until 1911, then as home for defectives during part of 1912)</i>	10 a. (about)	{ 666 ..		
23	Purchased 1902	93 a.	{ Let to Fulham Grdns.		
24	" 1914	10 + 23 a	{ Used for war refugees.		
25	November, 1878	164 a. 1 r. 0 p.	{ 1,668 beds.		
			{ — 7,752		
26	12 February, 1901 <i>(Used for ringworm cases until 1906, then as a home for defectives until 1911)</i>	7 a. 1 r. 0 p.	{ 630 ..		
			{ 210 ..		
			{ — 840		
27	{ March, 1876 August, 1905 July, 1913 }	{ 6 a. 2 r. 13 p. }	{ 700 boys.		
			{ 34 beds.		
			{ 80 boys.		
			{ — 814		
28	29 January, 1909	136 a. 0 r. 0 p.	{ 850 beds.		
29	January, 1916 (transferred to Asylums Board temporarily)	10 a. (about)	{ 300 ..		
30	To be opened in April, 1916	$\frac{1}{2}$ a. (about)	{ 250 ..		
31	26 December, 1897	2 a. 3 r. 0 p.	{ 134 ..		
32	26 June, 1898	3 a. 2 r. 20 p.	{ 130 ..		
33	6 April, 1904	5 a. 2 r. 0 p.	{ 120 ..		
34	1 November, 1914	32 a.	{ 300 ..		
35	20 March, 1903	49 a. 2 r. 10 p.	{ 360 ..		
36	26 July, 1904	28 a.	{ 360 ..		
			{ — 2,804		
37 to 54	Transferred to the Asylums Board, 1 April, 1912. .. .. .	.. .. .	{ 1,253 beds.		
55	20 June, 1885	{ The areas of these sites are included in those of the adjoining hospitals (see above). }	..	..	..
56	1 September, 1897 .. .. .		..	..	..
57	9 July, 1884 .. .. .		..	..	..
58	2 May, 1898 .. .. .		..	..	..
59	1 October, 1883 .. .. .		..	..	..
60	18 August, 1896	{ On part of the West Wharf site .. .. . }	..	..	..
61	April, 1902 .. .. .		..	..	..
62	Purchased January, 1884	— 2 r. 0 p.	{ 9 beds.		
63	" December, 1883	2 a. 1 r. 0 p.	{ 24 ..		
64	" February, 1885	2 a. 2 r. 10 p.	{		
—	May, 1884, to March, 1902 .. .. .	.. .. .	{ 178 beds.		

‡ Temporarily increased to 1,149.

TABLE IV.

Numbers and classification of the staff as on 1 June, 1916.

	Infectious hospitals and sanatoria.		Asylums.		Children's institutions and Exmouth.		Ambulance and other services.		Head office.		TOTAL.	
	Per.	Tem.	Per.	Tem.	Per.	Tem.	Per.	Tem.	Per.	Tem.	Per.	Tem.
MALES.												
Principal officers ...	37	—	16	—	11	1	15	—	—	—	79	1
Medical and dental staff ...	43	17	10	6	28	5	10	—	1	—	92	28
Attendants and instructors ...	23	—	394	220	37	17	22	3	—	—	476	240
Clerical staff ...	32	25	24	13	20	4	12	8	75	18	163	68
Engineering staff ...	104	40	57	19	26	10	37	5	20	—	244	74
Motor drivers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	3	—	—	70	3
Porters ...	169	154	45	27	26	28	12	4	5	—	257	213
Garden and farm staff ...	41	24	53	17	16	14	—	—	—	—	110	55
Others ...	57	38	123	25	32	16	38	16	8	1	258	96
TOTAL ...	506	298	722	327	196	95	216	39	109	19	1,749	778
FEMALES.												
Principal officers ...	14	—	5	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
Medical staff ...	13	6	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	14	8
Nursing staff ...	1,676	39	515	21	228	10	6	—	—	—	2,425	70
Teaching staff ...	—	—	35	2	23	2	—	—	—	—	58	4
Motor drivers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	37
Kitchen staff ...	107	2	27	2	33	2	7	—	—	—	174	6
Domestic staff...	746	78	75	12	176	55	40	5	10	3	1,047	153
Needleroom staff ...	98	4	15	2	22	1	1	—	—	—	136	7
Laundry staff ...	208	6	67	1	42	4	—	—	—	—	317	11
Clerical and telephone staff...	14	16	—	4	2	3	8	1	16	24	40	48
TOTAL ...	2,876	151	739	44	536	79	62	43	26	27	4,239	344
TOTAL MALE AND FEMALE...											5,988	1,122
TOTAL ...											7,110	

TABLE V.
War refugees.

	No. received during the year.				No. remaining 31 December, 1915.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Totals.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Totals.
Earl's Court ...	21,998	11,985	12,204	46,187	426	292	356	1,074
Edmonton ...	1,899	166	302	2,367	62	143	258	463
Millfield House ...	843	300	371	1,514	169	3	6	178
St. Anne's Home	7,513	3	1	7,517	—	—	—	—
Hackney Wick ...	119	195	237	551	1	1	4	6
St. Marylebone ...	118	49	54	221	—	—	—	—
Alexandra Palace	40	46	31	117	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	32,530	12,744	13,200	58,474	658	439	624	1,721

The total number admitted from the commencement exceeded 67,000.

TABLE VI.

Summary of the main financial statistics of the district.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated the following statistics relate to the financial year ended 30 September, 1915.

The **Metropolitan Asylum district** is coterminous with that of the metropolitan unions and parishes, *i.e.*, the **Metropolis**, excluding the **Inns of Court** (Inner and Middle Temples, Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn), which during the continuance of certain payments are extra parochial.

The **population** of the district, as estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1915, was **4,310,030**.

The **rateable value** of the district was **£45,246,964** on the **6 April, 1915**, being an increase of **£221,643 (0·16 per cent.)** during the year then ending.

The produce of **one penny in the £** on the rateable value of the district at 30 September, 1915, represents **£187,604**.

The **precepts levied** by the Managers on the constituent parishes and unions of the district for the year work out at **7d. in the £**, and the **average** for the past five years was **5·9d. in the £**.

The **total expenditure** for the year was **£1,439,750** (Loan **£104,933**, and General **£1,334,817**), and the **average** for the past five years **£1,197,717** (Loan **£34,388**, and General **£1,163,329**).

The **expenditure** on general account for the year was **£1,334,817**, as against the year's income of **£1,411,147**.

The **rateable value** of the property occupied by the Board is **£176,503**, and the amount of the **rates paid** last year was **£58,788**, of which **£31,202** was paid to metropolitan authorities, and **£27,586** to provincial authorities.

The **borrowing powers** are limited to **one-fifth of the rateable value** of the district.

The **sanctions to borrow** received during the year amounted to **£60,000**.

The amount borrowed during the year was **£140,650**. The total **amount borrowed** to 30 September, 1915, was **£5,814,449**. The **amount repaid** in the year was **£228,542**, making the total amount of **loans discharged** **£4,015,306**.

The **amount of loans outstanding** at 30 September, 1915, was **£1,799,143**, and works out at **£4** for every **£100** of **rateable value**, and is **£0·41** per head of the population of the district as estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1915.

The **rates of interest** on loans vary from **£2 15s. 0d. per cent.** to **£4 5s. 0d. per cent.** and the average rate of interest at 30 September, 1915, was **3½ per cent.**

The **number of institutions** under the control of the Managers is **64**.

The **average daily number of inmates** maintained was in—

1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,401
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,191
1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,406
1914	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	16,619
1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,295

The **number of persons** in receipt of **superannuation allowances** at the end of the year was **329**, and the **superannuation payments**, excluding compensation, amounted to **£15,012** for the year.

The **percentage deductions** from the pay of the staff under the Poor Law and Asylum Officers' Superannuation Acts during the year amounted to **£8,508**, after allowing for contributions refunded.

Dr.

TABLE VII.—*Income and Expenditure Account*

Year 1913-1914.	EXPENDITURE.		£	£
£	To direct charges :—			
162,591	Maintenance	of inmates (including provisions, necessaries, clothing, and funerals)	183,725	
1,853	Other direct charges	(including clothing for discharged inmates, expenses of boys going to sea and of children to and from Homes, and certification of imbeciles)	1,849	
164,444				185,574
	Common charges :—			
	Maintenance of officers and servants—		£	
289,887	Salaries and wages (including allowances) ...		298,852	
1,233	Pay of employees with H.M. forces, less army pay and allowances		25,821	
91,577	Provisions		106,777	
2,022	Necessaries		2,041	
8,469	Uniforms and sundries		8,876	
393,188				442,367
	Buildings and establishment—			
	WORKS—			
26,913	Wages, £14,638 ; Contracts and materials, £13,568		28,206	
	GARDENING—			
5,394	Wages, £4,655 ; Plants, seeds, &c., £427 ...		5,082	
	FURNITURE—		£	
22,819	Furniture and other articles ...		20,208	
16,659	Bedding and linen		14,969	
2,777	Earthenware		2,732	
2,106	Hardware		1,574	
44,361				39,483
	HEATING, LIGHTING, AND CLEANSING—			
15,838	Wages of engineering staff ...		16,892	
78,925	Coal and coke		80,855	
36,405	Gas, electric light, water and other supplies		37,186	
131,168				134,933
207,836				207,704
67,857	Rates, rent, taxes and insurance			70,981
11,843	Medicines and medical and surgical appliances			11,330
	Miscellaneous expenses —			
9,216	Printing, stationery, postage and office expenses		8,853	
	Other charges—running expenses of ambulance vehicles and travelling, Managers' and sundry expenses (including Managers' contributions under the National Insurance Act, 1911, £1,692) ...		17,315	
16,827				26,168
26,043				
	Sundry general expenses—			
217,248	Repayment of loans... ..		228,542	
67,907	Interest on loans		64,093	
21,492	Law expenses, pensions, notification fees, &c. . .		21,769	
306,647				314,404
1,013,414				1,072,954
	Deduct—			
7,108	Balances on industrial, &c., accounts		10,015	
6,079	Services of nurses engaged in ambulance work and fees for hire of ambulances ...		7,537	
13,187				17,552
1,000,227				1,055,402
	Expenditure of a special character—			
66,997	Buildings—contract and non-contract		50,918	
6,211	Furniture, &c.		42,923	
73,208				93,841
1,073,435				
1,237,879	Net total expenditure			1,149,243
	Balance carried down, being income in excess of expenditure for year			1,334,817
£1,237,879				76,330
				£1,411,147

To **Balance** on current account on 30 September, 1915, carried to balance sheet (Table VIII.) ... £160,376

£160,376

LIABILITIES.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Loans.

									£	£
Loans outstanding 30 September, 1914	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,887,035	
Loans received during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140,650	
									<u>2,027,685</u>	
Less instalments of loans repaid during year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228,542	
Loans outstanding 30 September, 1915	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,799,143
London County Council	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,678,951	
Public Works Loan Commissioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,236	
Other mortgagees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,956	
									<u>£1,799,143</u>	
Balance.										
Instalments repaid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,015,306	
Expenditure paid out of current account, and sundry receipts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	428,710	
									<u>4,444,016</u>	
Total on Loan Account..									£6,243,159	

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Suspense Adjustment Account.

Amounts due from other authorities for maintenance and treatment of inmates, to be credited to parishes and unions when received	9,117
--	----	----	----	-------

Sundry Creditors.

Tradesmen's accounts and other amounts owing	101,290
--	----	----	----	----	----	---------

Legacies.

Captain Brown's legacy to the Training Ship (£119), less legal expenses	..	115
William Thomas Farguson's legacy to the Homerton Smallpox Hospital (£100), and accumulated income (£68) with unapplied interest (£8)	..	176
George Dryden's legacy to the Stockwell Smallpox Hospital, and interest (£5) unapplied, less books purchased for hospital ships	..	119
George Cook's legacy to Darenth Asylum (£100), and interest (£3) unapplied, less legal expenses	..	76
Mrs. M. E. Bates' legacy to the Eastern Hospital (£100), and interest (£5) unapplied, less books purchased	..	99
Mrs. E. R. Johnson's legacies (£7,000) and accumulated income (£264), with unapplied interest (£374)	..	7,638
Mrs. A. Charlton's legacy (£200) and accumulated income (£2), with unapplied interest (£11)	..	213
		<u>8,436</u>

Students' Fees for Clinical Instruction.

	Total at 30 Sept., 1914.	In Year to 30 Sept., 1915.	Total at 30 Sept., 1915.
Amounts received from students	£24,733	£1,010	£25,743
Less amounts paid to medical superintendents for clinical instruction	15,267	736	16,003
	<u>£9,466</u>	<u>274</u>	<u>9,740</u>

Less

Amount transferred in reduction of outlay as estimated cost of provision of buildings for instruction (Park Hospital, £1,750, and Grove Hospital, £750)	..	£2,500
Amount applied towards cost of erection of bacteriological laboratories	..	5,000
Amount of out-of-pocket expenses on reproduction of work, "The Diagnosis of Smallpox"	..	143
		<u>7,643</u>
		2,097

Balance on Current Account.

Net balance in favour of parishes and unions in the district	160,376
--	----	----	---------

Total on General Account **281,316**

Grand Total **£6,524,475**

* In addition to these figures, large amounts of expenditure of a capital nature

at 30 September, 1915.

PROPERTY ASSETS AND CAPITAL OUTLAY.**LOAN ACCOUNT.****Capital Outlay.**

Land, buildings, fittings, and furniture (original cost)	..	..	..	..	..	£
						* 6,207,433

CASH.

London County and Westminster Banking Company, Limited—						£
Balance in their hands	..	..	..	..	..	35,778
Less unrepresented cheques..	..	..	..	..	..	52
						<u>35,726</u>

Total on Loan Account .. **£6,243,159**

GENERAL ACCOUNT.**Stock.**

Goods at central stores and at the various institutions, including unused railway tickets	£
and postage stamps	153,489

Sundry Debtors.

Other authorities and sundry debtors	28,627
--------------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	--------

Legacies (Investment Accounts).

Brown's legacy—£104 14s., 3½ per cent. stock, London County Council	£
(Metropolitan Board of Works) (at cost)	115
Ferguson's legacy—£173 17s. 2d., consols (at cost)	168
Dryden's legacy—£124 3s., consols (at cost)	114
Cook's legacy—£75 18s. 4d., consols (at cost)	73
Bates' legacy—£100, 3 per cent. stock, London County Council (at cost)	94
Charlton's legacy—£277 18s., 2½ per cent. stock, Corporation of London	
(at cost)	202
Johnson's legacy—£9,984 3s. 9d., 2½ per cent. stock, Corporation of London	
(at cost)	7,264
	<u>8,030</u>

Cash.

London County and Westminster Banking Company, Limited—	£	£
Balances in their hands	116,511	
Less unrepresented cheques	32,301	
	<u>84,210</u>	
Cheques drawn in advance for payments for ensuing year	3,839	
	<u>88,049</u>	
Accounting officers—balances in their hands	3,121	
	<u>91,170</u>	

Total on General Account .. **281,316**

Grand Total .. **£6,524,475**

exceeding £500,000 have from time to time been defrayed out of the current rates.

(Signed) MORRIS HEYES, A.C.A.,
Treasurer and Accountant to the Board.

TABLE IX.—Cases of infectious diseases notified, and deaths therefrom, in London in 1915.

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[illegible]

NOTE,—Whooping cough	was a notifiable disease in	Holborn, Lambeth and Greenwich	during the year, and	92, 1,676 and 307	cases respectively were notified.
Measles	"	"	"	2,925	cases were notified.
Zymotic enteritis	"	"	"	Poplar and Greenwich	during June, July, August and September. 1,838 cases were notified.
"	"	"	"	Woolwich	during the year. 172 cases were notified.

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TABLE X.—Admissions, discharges, and deaths at fever hospitals during 1915.

EASTERN HOSPITAL.									
DISEASES.	Re- main- ing on 31 Dec., 1914.	Adm'd during 1915.		Total under treatment during 1915.	Disch. during 1915.		Died during 1915.	Mort. per cent.	Re- main- ing on 31 Dec., 1915.
		Direct from homes.	From other Board hosp.		Re- cov'd.	To other Board hosp.			
Scarlet	177	1,255	..	1,432	786	473	25	1·97	148
Diphtheria	103	668	..	771	560	14	79	11·96	118
Diph. (bacteriol. only)	14	49	..	63	49	2	2	3·92	10
Enteric	5	43	..	48	31	..	9	21·69	8
Puerperal	1	6	..	7	4	..	2	33·33	1
Measles	23	97	3	123	105	..	18	16·14	..
Whooping cough ..	1	13	..	14	11	..	..	..	3
Typhus .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	100·00	..
Cerebro-spinal fever	1	29	..	30	10	..	20	67·80	..
Other diseases ..	325	2,161	3	2,489	1,556	489	156	7·15	288
Totals	29	561	..	590	545	..	20	3·55	25
	354	2,722	3	3,079	2,101	489	176	..	313
NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.									
Scarlet	377	2,412	..	2,789	1,194	1,220	55	2·25	320
Diphtheria	192	836	..	1,028	644	115	67	8·06	202
Diph. (bacteriol. only)	21	40	..	61	49	3	..	..	9
Enteric	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	1
Measles	12	190	..	202	146	14	35	18·18	7
Whooping cough ..	39	23	..	62	52	..	9	21·43	1
Cerebro-spinal fever	..	17	..	17	9	..	7	42·42	1
Poliomyelitis ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Other diseases ..	642	3,520	..	4,162	2,096	1,352	173	4·84	541
Totals	32	488	..	520	471	3	14	2·87	32
	674	4,008	..	4,682	2,567	1,355	187	..	573
NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.									
Scarlet	204	2,005	3	2,212	379	1,609	51	2·52	173
Diphtheria	*140	1,088	4	1,232	538	470	100	9·09	124
Diph. (bacteriol. only)	*4	182	..	186	170	4	2	1·12	10
Enteric	15	42	2	59	47	..	7	14·29	5
Puerperal .. ..	..	10	..	10	6	..	2	22·22	2
Measles	1	134	..	135	79	46	9	6·72	1
Whooping cough ..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal fever	..	16	..	16	11	..	4	25·81	1
Poliomyelitis ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other diseases ..	364	3,480	9	3,853	1,232	2,129	175	4·98	317
Totals	27	561	..	588	529	1	31	5·53	27
	391	4,041	9	4,441	1,761	2,130	206	..	344
WESTERN HOSPITAL.									
Scarlet	283	2,108	5	2,396	701	1,449	44	2·04	202
Diphtheria	137	738	1	876	479	204	53	7·19	140
Diph. (bacteriol. only)	..	38	..	38	37	..	..	..	1
Enteric	5	47	..	52	37	4	4	8·69	7
Puerperal	1	15	..	16	10	..	5	33·33	1
Measles	9	275	1	285	240	17	18	6·53	10
Whooping cough ..	..	16	..	16	13	2	1	6·25	..
Cerebro-spinal fever	..	26	..	26	19	..	6	23·53	1
Poliomyelitis ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Other diseases ..	435	3,264	7	3,706	1,537	1,676	131	3·96	362
Totals	18	215	..	233	194	3	18	8·37	18
	453	3,479	7	3,939	1,731	1,679	149	..	380
SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.									
Scarlet	180	1,027	..	1,207	506	522	29	2·78	150
Diphtheria	96	611	..	707	553	18	48	7·80	83
Diph. (bacteriol. only)	..	17	..	17	17	..	..	..	..
Enteric	9	51	..	60	42	..	10	19·42	8
Puerperal	1	10	..	11	6	..	1	11·76	4
Measles	7	137	..	144	117	1	14	10·41	12
Whooping cough ..	1	11	..	12	10	..	1	9·09	1
Cerebro-spinal fever	..	59	..	59	38	..	21	35·59	..
Poliomyelitis ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Other diseases ..	294	1,924	..	2,218	1,290	541	124	6·39	263
Totals	9	325	..	334	281	3	29	9·09	21
	303	2,249	..	2,552	1,571	544	153	..	284

TABLE X. (continued).—Admissions, discharges, and deaths at fever hospitals during 1915.

GROVE HOSPITAL.									
DISEASES.	Re- main- ing on 31 Dec., 1915.	Adm'd during 1915.		Total under treatment during 1915.	Disch. during 1915.		Died during 1915.	Mort. per cent.	Re- main- ing on 31 Dec., 1915.
		Direct from homes.	From other Board hosps.		Re- cov'd.	To other Board hosps.			
Scarlet	265	1,839	1	2,105	597	1,261	37	1.98	210
Diphtheria	132	837	..	969	405	331	76	9.22	157
Diph. (bacteriol. only)	6	50	..	56	52	..	..	..	4
Enteric	5	33	2	40	31	..	7	19.18	2
Puerperal	3	5	..	8	7	..	1	15.38	..
Measles	11	166	1	178	151	4	22	12.79	1
Whooping cough ..	3	21	2	26	18	..	2	9.30	6
Cerebro-spinal fever	..	29	..	29	15	..	13	45.61	1
Poliomyelitis ..	1	2	..	3	2	..	..	..	1
	426	2,982	6	3,414	1,278	1,596	158	5.25	382
Other diseases ..	19	284	..	303	277	2	10	3.49	14
Totals	445	3,266	6	3,717	1,555	1,598	168	..	396
SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.									
Scarlet	*265	1,747	5	2,017	785	1,006	34	1.90	192
Diphtheria	164	1,137	..	1,301	987	57	80	7.08	177
Diph. (bacteriol. only)	1	29	..	30	29	..	..	..	1
Enteric	6	28	..	34	27	..	2	7.02	5
Puerperal .. ..	..	14	..	14	9	..	4	29.63	1
Measles	*8	70	..	78	67	3	7	9.52	1
Whooping cough ..	..	11	..	11	7	..	..	..	4
Typhus .. ..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	50.00	..
Cerebro-spinal fever	..	12	..	12	8	..	4	33.33	..
Poliomyelitis ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	444	3,051	5	3,500	1,921	1,066	132	4.28	381
Other diseases ..	*8	367	..	375	349	3	11	3.01	12
Totals	452	3,418	5	3,875	2,270	1,069	143	..	393
PARK HOSPITAL.									
Scarlet	*269	1,586	4	1,859	604	1,021	19	1.18	215
Diphtheria	*85	671	1	757	436	101	55	8.70	165
Diph. (bacteriol. only)	*7	56	..	63	52	2	..	..	9
Enteric .. ..	..	18	..	18	13	..	5	27.78	..
Puerperal .. ..	..	3	..	3	2	..	1	33.33	..
Measles	3	66	..	69	60	..	8	11.94	1
Whooping cough ..	1	15	..	16	10	..	1	7.69	5
Cerebro-spinal fever	..	15	..	15	4	..	11	73.33	..
	365	2,430	5	2,800	1,181	1,124	100	4.13	395
Other diseases ..	*34	210	..	244	218	..	8	3.67	18
Totals	399	2,640	5	3,044	1,399	1,124	108	..	413
BROOK HOSPITAL.									
Scarlet	*314	514	..	828	374	440	14	2.09	..
Diphtheria	181	178	..	359	233	112	14	5.21	..
Diph. (bacteriol. only)	3	14	..	17	16	1	..	..	..
Enteric	2	6	..	8	6	..	2	28.57	..
Measles	1	41	..	42	26	16	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal fever	..	7	..	7	1	..	6	85.71	..
	501	760	..	1,261	656	569	36	3.56	..
Other diseases ..	*11	47	..	58	53	1	4	7.62	..
Totals	512	807	..	1,319	709	570	40	..	..
JOYCE GREEN HOSPITAL.									
Scarlet	*671	703	1,610	2,984	2,723	45	15	0.59	201
Diphtheria	*1	12	295	308	271	..	2	0.69	35
Diph. (bacteriol. only)	*1	..	9	10	6	..	..	..	4
Measles	*1	84	50	135	130	4	1	0.74	..
Whooping cough ..	..	2	1	3	3	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal fever	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	100.00	..
	674	803	1,965	3,442	3,133	49	20	0.67	240
Other diseases ..	*13	421	5	439	429	..	2	0.47	8
Totals	687	1,224	1,970	3,881	3,562	49	22	..	248
ORCHARD HOSPITAL.									
Scarlet	217	..	..	217	47	169	1	0.92	..
Diphtheria	*3	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
Diph. (bacteriol. only)	*5	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..
Whooping cough ..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	226	..	..	226	47	178	1	0.88	..
Other diseases ..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Totals	228	..	..	228	49	178	1	..	..

TABLE XI.—Summary of monthly admissions, transfers, discharges, and deaths at fever hospitals during 1915.

ADMISSIONS.

MONTH.	Scarlet.		Diphtheria.		Diphtheria bacteriological.		Enteric.		Puerperal.		Measles.		Whooping cough.		Typhus.	Cerebro-spinal fever.	Polio-myelitis.	Other diseases.		Totals.	
	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.							
January	1,318	976	560	116	39	5	21	..	1	133	..	6	1	..	..	2	..	190	2,270	1,100
February	1,205	657	542	122	33	..	33	..	7	259	14	11	..	..	..	18	..	225	2,333	797
March	1,163	705	510	104	27	..	20	4	5	272	37	17	..	..	2	54	..	387	2,457	850
April	1,028	592	419	59	23	..	32	..	3	192	30	8	..	..	1	60	1	580	2,347	682
May	1,108	587	409	92	23	1	12	..	8	104	19	12	..	..	..	33	..	314	2,023	699
June	1,315	724	454	42	26	..	24	..	9	50	2	6	..	..	..	11	1	264	2,160	769
July	1,253	896	513	69	26	1	20	..	5	37	1	6	..	..	..	12	1	271	2,144	971
August	1,155	698	481	69	45	..	19	..	2	41	1	15	..	..	..	1	..	245	2,004	769
September	1,542	869	717	138	48	1	15	..	3	62	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	288	2,686	1,009
October	1,790	1,103	858	261	85	..	30	..	5	58	1	7	2	..	..	8	4	254	3,099	1,368
November	1,294	798	662	232	59	5	20	..	6	32	..	14	..	..	..	2	..	254	2,343	1,035
December	1,026	622	651	126	41	4	23	..	9	20	..	7	..	..	..	5	..	207	1,989	753
Totals	15,197	9,227	6,776	1,430	475	17	269	4	63	1,260	105	114	3	3	3	212	7	3,479	27,855	10,802	

DISCHARGES.

MONTH.	Scarlet.		Diphtheria.		Diphtheria bacteriological.		Enteric.		Puerperal.		Measles.		Whooping cough.		Typhus.	Cerebro-spinal fever.	Polio-myelitis.	Other diseases.		Totals.	
	Recovered.	To other hospitals of the Board.	Recovered.	To other hospitals of the Board.	Recovered.	To other hospitals of the Board.	Recovered.	To other hospitals of the Board.	Recovered.	To other hospitals of the Board.	Recovered.	To other hospitals of the Board.	Recovered.	To other hospitals of the Board.				Recovered.	To other hospitals of the Board.	Recovered.	Transfers.
January	2,144	976	565	116	34	5	27	..	5	56	..	21	1	..	..	1	183	2	3,036	1,100
February	1,798	657	543	122	49	..	15	..	2	107	14	17	..	..	..	3	179	4	2,713	797
March	1,542	705	588	104	36	..	19	4	5	224	37	7	..	..	..	8	256	..	2,685	850
April	1,259	592	551	59	37	..	28	..	4	260	30	4	..	..	..	16	530	1	2,690	682
May	1,181	587	482	92	29	1	15	..	1	161	19	16	..	..	1	25	462	..	2,373	699
June	1,117	724	445	42	27	..	20	..	5	80	2	9	..	..	..	21	261	1	1,985	769
July	1,250	896	428	69	26	1	18	..	8	59	1	13	..	..	..	14	287	4	2,103	971
August	1,127	698	394	69	34	..	13	..	4	54	1	9	..	..	..	10	211	1	1,856	769
September	1,216	869	449	138	39	1	25	..	2	41	..	8	..	..	..	6	238	1	2,025	1,009
October	1,393	1,103	560	261	52	..	16	..	2	43	1	10	2	..	..	3	292	1	2,371	1,368
November	1,467	798	681	232	71	5	11	..	1	44	..	6	..	..	..	6	216	..	2,505	1,035
December	1,461	622	636	126	51	4	28	..	5	42	..	7	..	..	..	3	244	1	2,478	753
Totals	16,955	9,227	6,322	1,430	485	17	235	4	44	1,171	105	127	3	6	1	115	3,359	16	28,820	10,802	

TABLE XI. (continued)—Summary of monthly admissions, transfers, discharges, and deaths at fever hospitals during 1915.

DEATHS.												
MONTH.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Diphtheria bacterio-logical.	Enteric.	Puerperal.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Typhus.	Cerebro-spinal fever.	Polio-myelitis.	Other diseases.	Totals.
January	..	48	..	5	1	10	1	..	1	..	13	114
February	..	60	..	7	..	41	3	..	3	..	13	164
March	50	1	6	1	40	5	1	20	..	14	171
April	43	..	3	1	17	1	1	21	..	14	135
May	39	..	6	3	7	..	..	18	..	11	108
June	32	..	2	2	5	1	..	11	..	14	93
July	38	..	4	1	3	1	..	6	..	10	88
August	..	40	1	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	10	75
September	..	39	1	3	..	1	2	..	4	..	12	78
October	..	60	..	6	1	2	..	..	3	..	9	103
November	..	54	..	2	3	3	..	..	2	..	13	110
December	..	73	1	2	2	2	..	..	2	..	14	121
Totals ..	329	576	4	46	16	132	14	2	94	..	147	1,360

MORTALITIES PER CENT.*												
MONTH.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Diphtheria bacterio-logical.	Enteric.	Puerperal.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Typhus.	Cerebro-spinal fever.	Polio-myelitis.	Other diseases.	Total.
January	2.00	8.18	..	18.87	28.57	10.05	7.14	..	66.67	..	6.74	4.21
February	2.43	10.48	..	25.45	..	20.15	19.35	..	25.00	..	6.24	6.30
March ..	2.41	8.71	3.13	26.67	18.18	14.93	34.48	..	48.78	..	4.26	6.33
April ..	2.93	8.49	..	9.52	25.00	7.25	15.38	..	43.30	..	2.49	5.22
May ..	2.08	8.39	..	36.36	50.00	5.15	..	..	47.34	..	2.80	4.80
June ..	2.12	6.87	..	8.69	25.00	7.41	12.50	..	51.16	..	5.19	4.39
July ..	1.98	7.76	..	19.05	14.29	6.06	10.00	..	37.50	..	3.52	4.06
August	1.65	8.74	2.50	..	28.57	2.08	..	..	42.86	..	4.29	3.81
September	1.15	6.47	2.27	13.95	..	1.92	26.67	..	50.00	..	4.46	3.26
October	1.37	8.12	..	23.08	25.00	3.88	..	..	42.86	..	3.24	3.70
November	2.36	7.73	..	12.12	60.00	7.59	..	..	40.00	..	5.38	4.44
December	1.99	10.74	2.15	7.55	25.00	6.25	..	..	40.00	..	6.02	5.27
Totals ..	2.03	8.42	0.83	16.73	26.02	10.30	10.98	†	44.66	..	4.21	4.69

* See footnote in Table I.

† Cases being so few in number the percentages are not given.

TABLE XII.—Summary of admissions and deaths of fever patients during 1915 grouped in parishes and unions.

PARISHES AND UNIONS.	ADMISSIONS.										DEATHS.														
	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Diphtheria bacteriolog.	Enteric.	Puerperal.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Typhus.	Cerebro-spinal fever.	Polio-myelitis.	Other diseases.	Total admissions.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Diphtheria bacteriolog.	Enteric.	Puerperal.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Typhus.	Cerebro-spinal fever.	Polio-myelitis.	Other diseases.	Total deaths.	
Kensington ..	373	113	9	8	1	11	..	..	7	..	44	566	9	9	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	7	32
Hammersmith ..	391	134	8	14	..	94	..	..	10	..	89	740	12	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	2	30
Fulham ..	538	214	12	6	12	34	7	..	6	..	56	885	13	22	..	3	3	7	..	..	..	2	..	3	53
Paddington ..	378	204	28	11	1	14	1	..	4	2	83	726	10	16	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	5	37
Chelsea ..	135	87	5	4	..	17	..	..	8	..	24	280	6	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	18
Westminster ..	579	239	41	6	2	37	..	..	11	..	88	1,003	11	10	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	4	..	4	32
St. Marylebone ..	248	85	12	..	..	16	..	..	6	1	39	407	6	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	17
St. Pancras ..	850	290	41	7	5	23	1	..	12	..	203	1,432	20	23	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	57
Hampstead ..	139	80	10	6	..	6	..	..	2	..	30	273	2	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14
Islington ..	1,125	416	22	9	6	19	2	..	9	..	250	1,858	35	42	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	4	..	11	97
Hackney ..	746	328	32	19	1	22	9	..	10	..	179	1,346	10	34	1	3	1	4	..	..	..	7	..	10	71
Tottenham ..	357	148	5	2	..	6	..	..	1	..	52	571	12	11	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Holborn ..	540	157	37	4	1	12	2	..	9	..	100	862	16	21	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4	47
London, City of ..	53	27	3	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	14	104	1	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
Shoreditch ..	451	165	8	9	1	8	3	..	1	..	158	804	12	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	44
Bethnal Green ..	694	380	21	5	..	22	2	..	5	..	198	1,327	11	30	1	1	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	5	57
Whitechapel ..	494	216	12	3	..	12	3	..	1	..	137	878	12	16	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	33
St. George's East ..	252	119	11	7	..	6	2	3	..	..	19	419	4	7	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	17
Stepney ..	156	155	4	1	1	3	2	..	..	..	33	355	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16
Mile End Old Town ..	514	322	13	4	1	9	1	..	1	..	104	969	9	30	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	42
Poplar ..	397	212	17	9	4	5	2	..	6	..	68	720	8	25	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	5	..	2	44
Southwark ..	422	322	5	13	9	19	7	..	7	..	90	894	12	29	..	3	1	2	2	..	..	3	..	6	58
Bermondsey ..	324	171	14	6	1	3	1	..	3	..	46	569	8	15	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	8	37
Lambeth ..	769	369	5	10	6	39	4	..	15	..	141	1,358	17	34	..	1	1	5	..	..	10	..	11	11	79
Wandsworth ..	1,715	823	44	30	4	42	2	..	21	3	240	2,924	32	68	..	7	1	7	1	..	5	..	12	133	
Camberwell ..	690	270	15	10	..	13	3	..	5	..	91	1,097	7	22	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	37	
Greenwich ..	773	260	12	32	3	3	6	..	13	..	80	1,182	11	15	..	4	2	..	..	..	8	..	2	42	
Woolwich ..	526	235	10	18	3	45	1	..	9	..	76	923	5	20	..	4	2	1	..	..	5	..	6	43	
Lewisham ..	408	192	15	5	1	4	..	..	8	1	52	686	6	11	..	2	..	66	8	..	3	..	4	26	
Local Government Board ..	68	15	3	3	..	507	52	..	2	..	182	832	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	82	
London County Council ..	8	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
War Office ..	57	6	..	5	..	169	..	..	18	..	484	739	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	8	..	..	..	17
Beyond metropolitan area ..	27	20	1	..	..	34	1	..	2	..	28	113	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	2	13
TOTALS ..	15,197	6,776	475	269	63	1,260	114	3212	7	3,479	27,855	329	576	4	46	16	132	14	2	94	..	147	..	1,360	

TABLE XIII.
Mortality from infectious disease.
Rates per cent.

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Scarlet fever	1·6	1·3	1·4	2·03
Diphtheria	6·2	6·2	7·9	8·42
Enteric	17·8	16·2	17·1	16·73
Cerebro-spinal	—	60·0	16·7	44·66
Measles	10·5	11·3	9·3	10·30
Whooping cough	8·5	12·8	10·8	10·98

TABLE XIV.
Condition as to vaccination of patients admitted suffering from smallpox during the year.

	Admissions.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
A. Vaccinated class :—			
A 1. Half and upwards of half square inch total area of cicatrices	4	1	25·00
A 2. One-third, but less than half ditto	2	—	—
A 3. Less than one-third ditto	—	—	—
A 4. Area not recorded	—	—	—
Total of vaccinated class	6	1	16·67
B. Doubtful class	—	—	—
C. Unvaccinated class	5	1	20·00
Totals	11	2	18·18

TABLE XV.—Admissions (classified), discharges and deaths at sanatoria during 1915.

THE DOWNS SANATORIUM.

Remaining Dec. 31, 1914.	Admissions.	L ₁	L ₁ s	L ₁ S	L ₂	L ₂ s	L ₂ S	L ₃	L ₃ s	L ₃ S	L ₃ S	Diagnosis not confirmed.	Diagnosis not ascertained.	Tuberculosis other than pulmonary.	Admissions.	Discharges.	Deaths.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1915.
35	From 16 to 20 years	6	38	23	3	23	24	1	4	12	11	2	5	2	155	124	17	49
50	" 20 " 25 "	10	75	10	4	75	36	...	1	18	31	...	6	2	271	253	16	52
46	" 25 " 30 "	3	46	3	5	84	20	...	...	40	23	1	3	...	235	223	19	39
42	" 30 " 35 "	2	50	5	5	95	16	...	2	40	15	...	2	...	232	219	16	39
35	" 35 " 40 "	2	43	16	5	41	25	...	6	27	15	1	14	...	201	192	14	30
20	" 40 " 45 "	2	20	9	4	45	25	...	5	31	15	1	9	...	169	151	14	24
14	" 45 " 50 "	1	5	10	2	31	11	...	4	24	16	...	4	...	109	91	13	19
15	Over 50 "	1	7	9	2	23	14	...	4	24	8	...	10	...	102	95	12	10
257	Totals ...	27	284	85	30	417	171	3	26	216	134	53	19	2	1,474	1,348	121	262

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COMPLETED CASES.

Age groups.	Completed Cases.	Completed Cases.	Completed Cases.	Completed Cases.	Completed Cases.	Completed Cases.	Completed Cases.	Completed Cases.	Completed Cases.	Completed Cases.	Completed Cases.	Completed Cases.	Completed Cases.	Completed Cases.	Completed Cases.	Completed Cases.	Completed Cases.	Completed Cases.	Completed Cases.
56 From 16 to 20 years	63	38	12	37	47	10	1	196	198	16	38								
51 " 20 " 25 "	77	49	16	41	36	15	3	234	228	14	43								
31 " 25 " 30 "	55	43	3	27	22	6	1	158	150	12	27								
18 " 30 " 35 "	40	20	8	14	22	13	...	120	111	9	18								
17 " 35 " 40 "	19	25	3	10	17	3	...	77	72	8	14								
8 " 40 " 45 "	14	16	3	10	4	4	...	50	49	3	6								
6 " 45 " 50 "	15	12	2	7	3	2	...	41	37	4	6								
3 " Over 50 "	6	8	1	3	2	1	...	20	17	4	2								
Totals ...	289	211	48	149	153	54	5	896	862	70	154								

TABLE XVI.—Discharges from sanatoria in 1915, classified as to condition.

THE DOWNS SANATORIUM.

	L ₁	L ₁ S	L ₁ S	L ₁ S	L ₂	L ₂ S	L ₂ S	L ₂ S	L ₃	L ₃ S	L ₃ S	Diagnosis not confirmed.	Diagnosis not ascertained.	Tubercular other than pulmonary.	Discharges.
Much improved ...	...	90	19	...	...	75	21	...	...	27	8	...	...	...	240
Improved ...	18	164	43	1	20	217	61	...	16	87	26	...	...	2	655
In statu quo ...	6	52	20	...	6	85	51	...	10	58	39	...	...	...	327
Worse ...	...	1	3	1	...	5	21	...	...	7	19	...	...	...	57
Diagnosis not confirmed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	52
Diagnosis not ascertained	17	...	17
Total discharges ...	24	307	85	2	26	382	154	...	26	179	92	52	17	2	1,348

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Much improved ...	196	8	115	6	56	7	27	...	2	417
Improved ...	65	7	48	13	47	28	24	232
In statu quo ...	24	4	33	5	29	31	1	...	3	130
Worse ...	3	4	9	17	9	39	2	...	...	83
Diagnosis not confirmed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diagnosis not ascertained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total discharges ...	288	23	205	41	141	105	54	...	5	862

TABLE XVII.—Deaths at sanatoria in 1915, and numbers remaining 31 December, 1915.

THE DOWNS SANATORIUM.

Deaths	2	24	2	...	23	65	5	Deaths 121
Remaining 31 Dec., 1915	6	36	9	...	4	87	39	1	...	37	33	...	2	262

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Deaths ...	1	...	6	7	8	48	Deaths. 70
Remaining 31 Dec., 1915	41	7	42	6	39	13	5	1	154

TABLE XVIII.--Discharges and deaths at sanatoria in 1915, classified on examination of sputum.

DOWN'S SANATORIUM.

	L ₁	L ₁ S	L ₁ S	L ₁ S	L ₂	L ₂ S	L ₂ S	L ₂ S	L ₃	L ₃ S	L ₃ S	L ₃ S	Diagnosis not confirmed.	Diagnosis not ascertained.	Tubercular other than Pulmonary.	Discharges and Deaths.
Tubercle bacilli found ...	3	214	63	2	10	318	159	2	14	189	143	2	...	...	...	1,119
" " not found	19	85	22	...	16	57	19	..	12	11	11	...	52	...	2	306
Not examined ...	2	8	9	2	3	3	...	17	...	44
Totals ...	24	307	85	2	26	384	178	2	26	202	157	5	52	17	2	1,469

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Tubercle bacilli found ...	81	11	123	38	114	142	509
" " not found	121	7	50	7	21	5	31	244
No expectoration...	87	5	38	3	14	6	23	...	...	179
Totals ...	289	23	211	48	149	153	54	...	5	932

TABLE XIX.--Reasons for discharge, 1915.

DOWN'S SANATORIUM.

Fit for work ...	17	215	53	...	16	236	61	...	12	73	7	...	...	...	2	692
Fit for light work	...	19	6	1	3	65	21	...	10	56	22	...	...	...	...	203
Further treatment	3	20	11	1	2	44	54	...	1	35	55	...	...	...	...	226
Against advice ...	3	30	12	...	2	20	16	...	2	10	7	...	...	...	...	102
Misconduct	1	21	2	...	3	17	2	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	53
Contagious disease	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Diagnosis not confirmed...	52	52
" " ascertained	17	...	17
Totals ...	24	307	85	2	26	382	154	...	26	179	92	...	52	17	2	1,348

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Fit for work ...	159	5	78	9	33	4	36	1	325
Fit for light work	74	2	57	7	34	26	7	207
Further treatment	42	16	61	25	67	69	11	4	295
Against advice ...	13	...	9	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Misconduct	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contagious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diagnosis not confirmed .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	288	23	205	41	141	105	54	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	862

TABLE XX.

Errors in diagnosis of patients admitted to the Downs Sanatorium in 1915.

No obvious disease	...	...	17	Alcoholism	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	12	Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	1
Chronic pleurisy	...	...	10	Dyspepsia	...	...	...	1
Fibrosis of lungs	...	...	5	Locomotor ataxia	...	...	...	1
Emphysema	...	...	2					—
New growth of lung	...	...	2				Total	52

(TABLE XXI., see next page.)

TABLE XXII.

St. George's Home (for advanced cases of tuberculosis).

Age Groups.	Remaining 1 Jan., 1915.			Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.			Remaining 31 Dec., 1915.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
16 and under	1	3	4	6	22	28	4	9	13	1	5	6	2	11	13
From 16 to 20	...	4	4	...	25	25	...	11	11	...	12	12	...	6	6
" 20 " 25	...	11	11	...	23	23	...	18	18	...	15	15	...	1	1
" 25 " 30	...	5	5	...	20	20	...	12	12	...	9	9	..	4	4
" 30 " 35	25	25	...	14	14	...	8	8	...	3	3
" 35 " 40	...	6	6	...	13	13	...	10	10	...	2	2	...	7	7
" 40 " 45	...	2	2	...	15	15	...	4	4	...	11	11	...	2	2
" 45 " 50	...	1	1	...	6	6	...	7	7	...	...	...	..	...	...
Over 50	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	..	...	...
Totals	1	33	34	6	151	157	4	87	91	1	63	64	2	34	36

TABLE XXIII.

Admissions, discharges, and deaths at sanatoria in 1915.

	Remaining 31 Dec., 1914.			Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.			Remaining 31 Dec., 1915.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
The Downs Sanatorium	257	...	257	1,474	...	1,474	1,348	...	1,348	121	...	121	262	...	262
Northern Hospital (part of)	24	166	190	111	786	897	82	*781	863	37	33	70	16	138	154
St. George's Home (opened 11 June, 1914)	1	33	34	6	†151	157	4	87	91	1	63	64	2	34	36
Totals	282	199	481	1,591	†937	2,528	1,434	*868	2,302	159	96	255	280	172	452

* Includes 11 females transferred to St. George's Home.
† Includes 14 females admitted from the Northern Hospital.

TABLE XXI.—Duration of stay in sanatorium, 1915.

DOWNS SANATORIUM.

	L ₁	L ₁ s	L ₁ S	L ₁ S	L ₂	L ₂ s	L ₂ S	L ₂ S	L ₃	L ₃ s	L ₃ S	L ₃ S	Diagnosis not confirmed.	Diagnosis not ascertained.	Tubercular other than pulmonary.	Discharges.	Deaths.
Under 1 week ...	2	12	1	...	...	13	2	...	...	4	3	(4)	1	17	...	55	6
1 to 2 weeks ...	1	11	...	...	1	11	2	(1)	...	6	1	(1)	2	...	...	35	5
2 " 3 " ...	3	23	4	...	3	14	4	...	...	4	6	(5)	1	...	...	62	5
3 " 4 " ...	3	22	3	...	3	30	6	(1)	4	7	4	(5)	6	...	...	88	7
1 " 2 months ...	10	75	21	1	10	108	31	(9)	11	43	21	(24)	26	...	1	358	43
2 " 3 " ...	5	73	31	...	9	94	35	(3)	5	55	16	(10)	11	...	1	335	18
3 " 4 " ...	...	71	15	...	...	67	33	(5)	4	32	13	(6)	4	...	...	239	16
4 " 5 " ...	...	12	6	1	...	25	18	(4)	2	16	15	(3)	1	...	...	96	7
5 " 6 " ...	...	5	3	...	...	16	8	(1)	...	6	8	(1)	...	...	...	46	4
6 " 7 " ...	...	1	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	2	2	(1)	...	...	...	15	4
7 " 8 " ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	5	(1)	...	1	1	(1)	...	...	...	8	3
8 " 9 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	(2)	...	...	...	6	2
9 " 10 " ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 " 11 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	(1)	...	...	...	1	...
11 " 12 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Over 12 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	24	307	85	2	26	382	154	(24)	(2)	26	179	(23)	52	17	2	1,348	121

The figures in brackets refer to deaths.

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Under 1 week ...	4	3	3	1	3	1	12
1 to 2 weeks ...	2	3	3	2	...	1	5	1	14
2 " 3 " ...	1	1	1	4	1	7
3 " 4 " ...	36	9	9	1	9	23	...	1	90
1 " 2 months ...	74	39	39	8	42	17	...	2	223
2 " 3 " ...	120	73	6	...	...	73	16	...	...	47	...	...	9	...	1	312
3 " 4 " ...	37	46	5	...	...	46	9	...	...	32	...	...	2	...	...	156
4 " 5 " ...	12	22	3	...	...	22	6	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	71
5 " 6 " ...	3	10	1	...	...	10	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	26
6 " 7 " ...	...	3	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	16
7 " 8 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
8 and upwards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	289	23	211	48	149	153	54	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	932

TABLE XXIV.

Number of admissions, transfers, discharges, and deaths (exclusive of feeble-minded patients) at the Board's several imbecile asylums during the year 1915, according to the parishes and unions, also the number remaining under treatment at the end of the year.

PARISHES & UNIONS.	No. remaining at asylum on 1 January, 1915.			Admitted.			Died.			Discharged.			Transferred to other asylums of the Board.			No. remaining at asylum on 31 December, 1915.		
	M.	F.	Total.	Direct and indirect.		From other asylums of the Board.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
				M.	F.													
Kensington ..	105	101	206	14	12	26	9	6	15	17	20	37	2	3	5	9	6	15
Hammersmith ..	48	a 54	102	(1) 6	(1) 9	15	6	2	8	6	9	15	3	2	5	46	53	99
Fulham ..	73	58	131	8	(2) 16	24	9	6	15	4	4	8	2	6	8	75	68	143
Paddington ..	81	67	148	6	(1)	8	5	1	6	9	10	19	1	1	2	77	58	135
Chelsea ..	42	51	93	12	12	24	3	7	10	9	2	11	(1)	1	2	42	59	101
Westminster, City of ..	134	143	277	(1) 11	7	18	12	6	18	14	15	29	(1)	4	6	129	130	259
St. Marylebone ..	91	89	180	23	25	33	3	8	11	13	18	31	3	1	4	83	94	177
St. Pancras ..	324	a 352	676	23	41	64	27	23	50	42	46	88	(2)	8	14	297	339	636
Hampstead ..	29	38	67	7	9	16	4	5	9	8	11	19	3	2	5	25	34	59
Islington ..	175	171	346	18	(4)	47	21	17	42	18	20	38	(2)	4	6	171	180	351
Hackney ..	a 163	191	354	(3) 28	29	57	8	17	25	20	25	45	(1)	5	9	169	190	359
Holborn ..	201	206	407	(1) 26	(1) 18	44	14	10	24	25	19	44	(3)	4	12	192	199	391
London, City of ..	104	65	169	7	..	7	7	1	8	15	11	26	1	..	1	95	54	149
Shoreditch ..	130	93	223	20	12	32	6	10	16	18	7	25	3	(1)	3	129	98	227
Bethnal Green ..	96	97	193	(2) 4	(1) 8	12	4	7	11	10	12	22	1	..	1	91	94	185
Whitechapel ..	128	a 107	235	12	16	28	16	15	31	11	9	20	10	(1)	10	119	103	222
St. George's, E. ..	a 68	69	137	(1) 6	5	11	10	6	16	9	7	16	3	4	7	63	63	126
Stepney ..	82	66	148	6	16	22	4	4	8	18	13	31	(2)	..	6	65	66	131
Mile End ..	100	110	210	(2) 9	(1) 16	25	(1)	10	20	10	25	35	5	(1)	8	97	98	195
Poplar ..	a 173	a 229	402	21	(1) 26	47	13	11	24	37	40	77	(2)	(3)	11	150	207	357
Southwark ..	206	173	379	31	(2)	42	20	19	39	29	16	45	4	(1)	7	204	166	370
Bermondsey ..	157	153	310	11	20	31	16	11	27	23	30	53	(1)	5	7	142	138	280
Lambeth ..	a 272	321	593	65	76	141	30	18	48	46	80	126	(1)	(4)	21	277	306	583
Wandsworth ..	204	243	447	(2) 18	(2) 27	45	(1)	22	42	21	34	55	6	5	11	197	233	430
Camberwell ..	211	244	455	11	(1) 18	29	15	12	39	21	26	47	(1)	(2)	13	198	227	425
Greenwich ..	124	† 130	254	10	8	18	14	14	28	8	9	17	3	(1)	4	123	127	250
Woolwich ..	88	86	174	4	8	12	14	14	28	7	14	21	2	..	2	83	80	163
Lewisham ..	66	49	115	(1) 11	(3) 5	16	12	9	21	8	4	12	7	(1)	8	63	51	114
Local Government ..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Board ..	..	..	..	13	18	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	18	31
Extra Metropolitan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	3,676	3,756	7,432	426	500	926	342	297	639	476	536	1,012	111	98	209	342	297	639
																3,515	3,622	7,137

NOTE.—The small figures in brackets represent alterations in chargeability after admission.
a These figures differ slightly from those remaining at the end of 1914, owing to alterations in chargeability after admissions.
† Includes one case under treatment at Grove Hospital.

TABLE XXV.

Movement [i.e., admission, discharges, &c.] of the asylums population (exclusive of feeble-minded patients) during the year 1915.

	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
In the asylums 1 January, 1915				3,676	3,756†	7,432†
Total cases admitted during the year—						
Direct cases	400	474	874			
Indirect cases	26	26	52	426	500	926
Total cases under treatment during the year ...				4,102	4,256	8,358
Discharged or transferred* during the year as—						
Not insane	—	—	—			
Recovered	4	7	11			
Relieved	47	40	87			
Not improved	60	51	111			
Died	476	536	1,012			
Total cases discharged, transferred, and died during the year				587	634	1,221
Remaining in the asylums 31 December, 1915				3,515	3,622	7,137
Average number resident during the year				3,591	3,654	7,245

* Exclusive of transfers between the Board's own asylums.
† Includes 1 case under treatment at Grove Hospital.

TABLE XXVI.

Admissions, deaths, and discharges of feeble-minded patients during the year 1915.

	M.	F.	T.
Remaining 31 December, 1914	387	254	641
Admitted	70	87	146*
Total cases under treatment during the year ...	457	330	787
Discharged	80	24	104†
Died... ..	3	3	6
	83	27	110
Remaining 31 December, 1915	374	303	677

* Of this number 141 were cases of new admissions, and 5 cases transferred from other institutions of the Board.
† Of this number 20 were transferred to the imbecile section of Darent Industrial Colony and the remainder left at the desire of their relatives, themselves, or the guardians of their respective unions.

TABLE XXVII.

Admissions, discharges, and deaths at the hospitals, schools and homes for sick children.

Institution.	Remaining at beginning of year.	Admission.		Discharges.		Deaths.	Remaining 31 Dec., 1915.
		Direct.	From other institutions of the Board	Direct.	To other institutions of the Board.		
I. SICK AND DEBILITATED CHILDREN.							
(a) <i>Inland</i> —							
Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, Surrey	885	746	93	672	120	67	865
Goldie Leigh Homes, Abbey Wood (see below)	...	36	3	28	11	...	...
Park Hospital, Hither Green	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Totals	887	782	96	702	131	67	865
(b) <i>Seaside</i> —							
St. Anne's Home, Herne Bay	131	259	22	267	15	2	128
East Cliff House, Margate	40	165	1	165	1	3	37
Millfield, Rustington ...	118	136	20	124	30	1	119
Totals	289	560	43	556	46	6	284
II. CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF THE SKIN OR SCALP.							
Goldie Leigh Homes, Abbey Wood	123	618	73	528	101	5	180
Totals	123	618	73	528	101	5	180
III. OPHTHALMIA.							
White Oak Schools, Swanley	254	145	25	203	30	3	188
Highwood School, Brentwood	232	76	5	110	2	1	200
Totals	486	221	30	313	32	4	388
Grand totals	1,785	2,181	242	2,099	310	82	1,717

TABLE XXVIII.
Training Ship Exmouth. Boys admitted and discharged—1876 to 1915.

YEAR	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	T'LS.									
Admitted ..	194	494	188	210	289	226	348	350	326	267	374	241	301	329	290	223	322	299	307	278	347	325	323	341	423	413	329	223	294	277	279	242	297	311	322	282	394	368	250	429	12,325
Discharged to Royal Navy	1	6	1	8	72	85	155	141	95	128	114	95	87	104	108	89	83	102	133	163	137	129	123	149	115	151	116	42	103	96	58	88	86	70	*73	105	109	98	135	85	3,838
Discharged to mercantile marine ..	53	19	126	115	105	107	109	96	106	91	107	93	141	171	134	75	69	90	87	96	109	112	112	135	145	146	112	93	105	123	115	144	96	94	165	147	179	219	123	4,635	
Discharged to Army as musicians ..	9	11	9	31	17	27	46	74	61	43	55	36	18	56	48	42	66	28	26	37	49	28	32	58	93	56	101	51	17	12	39	13	17	9	11	4	10	7	16	14	1 377
Discharged to situations ..	1	..	2	..	3	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	1	17	
Discharged to Exmouth H. as apprentices.	9	..	9	
Discharged to unions by order of guardians or committee	21	23	47	30	61	43	27	33	52	39	49	44	45	44	36	18	51	34	54	41	51	29	39	29	39	31	50	47	30	25	69	40	43	53	47	64	51	94	57	100	1,780
Died	2	1	..	4	1	..	2	2	5	1	2	1	1	..	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	..	1	..	1	2	49
Total discharges and deaths ..	85	59	187	185	258	266	338	344	318	303	330	269	293	376	327	225	270	257	303	338	350	300	307	373	393	387	381	234	258	256	282	285	243	226	299	322	349	370	436	323	11,705

Total number of boys discharged (including deaths)	11,705
Remaining under training 31 December, 1915	620
Total	12,325

* Includes 15 to Canadian Navy.

TABLE XXX.
Admissions and discharges during 1915 (casual poor).

CASUAL WARD.	Remaining 1 Jan., 1915.				Admissions.				Discharges.				Remaining 31 Dec., 1915.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Totals.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Totals.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Totals.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Totals.
Bethnal Green	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hackney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stepney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poplar	17	4	..	21	1,153	257	2	1,412	1,161	260	2	1,423	9	1	..	10
St. George-in-the-East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Strand	27	6	..	33	..	..	..	..	27	6	..	33	..	..	..	..
Holborn	33	8	..	41	2,181	509	28	2,718	2,187	516	28	2,731	27	1	..	28
Bloomsbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chelsea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fulham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wandsworth	9	..	..	9	499	76	1	576	506	75	1	582	2	1	..	3
St. Pancras	27	1	..	28	1,686	148	..	1,834	1,699	148	..	1,847	14	1	..	15
St. Marylebone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paddington	37	4	..	41	1,735	320	7	2,062	1,753	324	7	2,084	19	..	..	19
Lambeth	33	..	..	33	3,138	..	..	3,138	3,145	..	..	3,145	26	..	..	26
Southwark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camberwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greenwich	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lewisham	21	3	..	24	741	103	..	844	762	106	..	868	..	..	..	..
Woolwich	9	..	..	9	1,744	180	7	1,931	1,738	178	7	1,923	15	2	..	17
Totals	213	26	..	239	12,877	1,593	45	14,515	12,978	1,613	45	14,636	112	6	..	118
Totals for 1914	328	53	1	382	25,329	3,922	119	29,370	25,444	3,949	120	29,513	213	26	..	239

TABLE XXXI.

Work of the land ambulance service during the year.

<i>Fever patients.</i>									
Removals to acute hospitals...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,697	
Transfers to convalescent hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,074	
Removals of recovered patients from convalescent hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,435	
Retransfers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,463	
									52,669
<i>Smallpox patients.</i>									
Removals to and from hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		26*
<i>Mental defectives and children.</i>									
Removals to and from the institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,456
<i>Tuberculosis patients.</i>									
Removals to and from the sanatoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,905
<i>Private removals.</i>									
Infectious cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,838	
Non-infectious cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,367	
									7,205
<i>Other removals.</i>									
War refugees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	671	
Naval and military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	641	
Casual poor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	
Other removals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	
									1,546
									66,807

* Of the 20 patients admitted 9 were found to be cases of wrong diagnosis.

In conveying goods between the Central Stores, Darent Industrial Colony, and the other institutions, 2,955 journeys were made, totalling 46,501 miles.

The total number of journeys made for all purposes (including vehicles at country institutions) was 47,904.

The total mileage was 652,435.

[illegible]

TABLE XXXIII.
Results of bacteriological examinations, 1915.

(i.) DIPHTHERIA.	TOTALS.
Virulent diphtheria bacilli	87
Probable non-virulent diphtheria bacilli	25
Rods present resembling diphtheria bacilli which we were unable to separate in a pure culture	381
No rods resembling diphtheria bacilli present	612
Total	1,105

(ii.) WIDAL.	TOTALS.
Complete clumping in all dilutions ($\frac{1}{20}$: $\frac{1}{50}$: $\frac{1}{100}$)	41
Complete clumping in $\frac{1}{20}$ and $\frac{1}{50}$ dilutions, and incomplete clumping $\frac{1}{100}$	47
Complete clumping $\frac{1}{20}$ dilution only, and incomplete clumping $\frac{1}{50}$ and $\frac{1}{100}$ or $\frac{1}{50}$ only	54
Incomplete clumping $\frac{1}{20}$ and $\frac{1}{50}$ dilutions or $\frac{1}{20}$ dilution only ...	101
Negative in all dilutions	264
Total	507

(iii.) FÆCES AND URINE.									
							Positive.	Negative.	Totals.
Fæces	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	254	260
Urine	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	251	253

TABLE XXXIV.
Summary of bacteriological examinations, 1915.

Institutions.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.		Widal reactions.	Sputa.	Other examinations.	Total examinations.
		Fæces.	Urine.				
Asylums	152	—	—	2	—	17	171
Infectious hospitals ...	845	88	83	503	2	319	1,840
Children's institutions	105	—	—	—	686	15	806
Sanatoria	—	—	—	—	4,760	5	4,765
War refuges	3	—	—	2	43	35	83
Brook War Hospital ...	—	172	170	—	1	2	345
Totals	1,105	260	253	507	5,492	393	8,010

